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andrance. The copies will be sent to one address for TEN 188, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters rating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to Airected, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent.

Advertisements making less than one square inried three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. ylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aued to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Pinancial tee, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and

TENDELL PHILLIPS. futhe saluans of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



No Union with Slaveholders! THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! IT CARNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES -- AB engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons in fact, the oppressor representing the sppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THERENY TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WHOLE NUMBER 1342.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 39.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1856.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, Sept. 7. SALTIMORE! --- THE CITY OF BALTI-

MORE! ... AN EYE TO BALTIMORE!

We are looking so intently at the North and non-

beind election may hung. It is important, then, is now how to calculate on Baltimore. How does is stand—for the Constitution and the Union, or st them! Pro-slavery or anti-slavery!—for us South, or against us! Not to be for us is

ginst us. How does Baltimore stand! A few years ago

was largely Democratic, even against the vote ha State of which she is the seat of commerce.

ata years she has gone over to the enemy, un-

They are numerous enough in nore and Maryland to excite Protestant ire.

der the lead of that worst ism of Demonism, call-el Know Nothingism! She is now joined to Demonism against Democracy. This is partly owing to a paradox that 'where Catholics are strongest,

hat mot numerous enough to deter its wrongs.
This was one of the causes of the success of 'Sam'
is the State of Howard and Carroll. But there

e other causes. Her geographical position, her neest line of boundary being coterminous with

dimore, with 200,000 inhabitants, has less

than 7,000 slaves. The condition of that city and the State of Maryland in part accounts for Seward's

ariland were Whig, the majority of her religious bestant, and this may account for her being at-Democratic and Know Nothing. But this will

account for the just cause of doubt and distrust ober course in this critical and decisive Presi-

tial election. Pro-slavery and anti-slavery are

nterest point the way to all men identi-th in slavery. Where are the Baltimore

the Bultimore Conference the secret was dis-

h is kept up upon the principle that it brings ition near enough to strike slavery in the fifth that it lells suspicion by coming from a slave that it can reach Virginia when nothing from

bia or New York can do so as fatally cond—The non-slaveholding traders from Mary-and Virginia, in shallops on the bay, are met

the wharves in Baltimore by all the anti-slavery rats there, and it was through them that so any of this class were caught in Saul's net spread

-It is notorious that Mr. Wise, in his can-

A renegade from Virginia, Henry Win-Daris, was nominated for Congress from Balti-

one on the subject of slavery were at least done — and, notwithstanding his doubtful in, bewas elected by a large majority over if the truest and most talented Southern Deministration of the street and most talented Southern Deministration of the street and most talented Southern Deministration of the street of the street

in the South to organize meetings, publicly

ary May, Esq.; and since his election ren two votes, one on the election of a poblican Speaker, and the other on the

in that city.

ng States, that we are apt to overlook ene

the only doubtful one of the slave of Baltimore. An election of Mayor is soon one off in the city, and on its result the Presi-

to pledge their patronage to such only in all the cities. Baltimore included, as are known friends of constitutional protection to property in slaves; of State equality in the Territories; of the union of the States; and who are not Abolitionists and Free Soilers.

GOV. WISE BADLY SCARED --- GREAT REDUCTION IN NIGGERS.

The following letter from Governor Wise has been generously given to the public through Col. Forney's Philadelphia organ:—

Fourth-We ask the whole Southern press, friend-

The South is affiliating on this and other points of action, and if we have not a majority of friends of our people, as to create a wish in the minds of many so strong for a dissolution of our blessed shall be strengthened by our patronage for the protection they are willing to give to our rights of that lamentable event about, would make some of

THE COURSE OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

anges the boundary and her narrow terri-terial limits making the escape of fugitives easy, field her being a stareholding State with safety or you, swe in a few of her Southern counties. The pass laws protecting slavery? Mr. Douglas comes forward with a 'Pacification bill'—a bill which, in the teeth of 'popular sovereignty,' in the teeth of the Nebraska bill itself—repealed whole statutes of the territorial legislature. And this measure, so flagrant in the violation of the just uttered pledges of the Democratic party—this measure, reviving 'Congressional intervention,' and repealing the laws of a territorial legislature—actually passed the United States Senate by the votes of the Democratic party and Southern Senators!

There is still a lower deep, with an effrontery beyond conception. Mr. Douglas, in his late speech, even vaunts that the Democratic Senators were willing to repeal the obnoxious laws, while the Free soilers resisted it for political effect. Mr. Hunter of Virginia, adopts the same view. And Mr. Orr, of Virginia, adopts the same view. And Mr. Orr, of virginia, adopts the same view. And Mr. Orr, of virginia, adopts the same view. And Mr. Orr, of virginia, adopts the same view. And Mr. Orr, of virginia, adopts the same view. And Mr. Orr, of virginia, adopts the same view. And Mr. Orr, of virginia, adopts the same view. And Mr. Orr, of virginia, adopts the same view. And Mr. Orr, of virginia, adopts the same view. And Mr. Orr, of virginia, adopts the same view. And Mr. Orr, of virginia, adopts the same view. And Mr. Orr, of virginia, adopts the same view. And Mr. Orr, of virginia, adopts the same view. And Mr. Orr, of virginia, adopts the same view. at at Albany, that 'Free Soilism is stronger on shores of the Chesapeake Bay, surrounded by nery, than on the shores of San Francisco, sur-noted by Free Soilism itself.' The politics of

of Virginia, adopts the same view. And Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, 'out-Herods' all by invoking Executive intervention, to strangle 'judge and jury,' for the escape of abolition malefactors in Kanana'.

supposed to each other in hostile sectional as, the useless to pretend that Maryland prefers limited that Baltimore goes for 'Americans rulg America.' That humbug is exposed. The real see is African slavery or its abolition? A vote refilmore now in the South is more than half a telefilmore now in the South is more than half a telefilmore now in the South is more than half a telefilmore now in the South is more than half a telefilmore now in the South is more than half a telefilmore now in the South is more than half a telefilmore now in the South is more than half a telefilmore now in the South is more than half a telefilmore now in the South is more than half a telefilmore now in the South is more than half a telefilmore now in the South is more than half a telefilmore now in the South is more than half a telefilmore now in the South is more than half a telefilmore now in the South is more than half a telefilmore now in the South is more than half a telefilmore new in the South is more than half a telefilmore now in the South is more than half a telefilmore now in the South is more than half a telefilmore now in the South is more than half a telefilmore now in the South is more than half a telefilmore now in the South is more than half a telefilmore now in the South is more than half a telefilmore now in the South is more than half a telefilmore now in the South is more than half a telefilmore now in the South is more than half a telefilmore now in the South is more than half a telefilmore now in the South is more than half a telefilmore now in the South is more than half a telefilmore now in the South is more than half a telefilmore now in the South is more than half a telefilmore now in the South is more than half a telefilmore now in the South is described to train plantage of the United States the sole arbiter, yet calls upon an abolitionized Congress and the President to train plantage of the United States the sole arbiter, yet calls upon an abolition malefactors in Kansas!

Executive intervention, and su invoked to protect slavery in California, but to be fostered when invoked to crush it in Kansas. The compromise of 1850 is to be kept when it defrauds the South but to be violated when it benefits her.

distribution in slavery. Where are the Ballimore distribution in the mode of them depend almost entirely also southern trade and the products of slave. Are they laboring to promote Demonism. It destroy Democracy—which! We must half the south, but to be violated when it benefits here. Such is the last warning spectacle of national Democracy—which! We must half the south was reported by the state of the people of this State that they will shout hosannas at the heels of a party which stands so ready to insult and trample on them! Shall we record to some the centre of the dist Church pro and anti-slavery divisions, very (derum of the lever agitation which most tailly reaches the homes and masters of slaves.

To teach such doctrines, we must have Southern school-books. It is from the school that public opinion proceeds, and that noted here, and which call for attention of California and those demonstrations, still praise the glorious doctrine of 'squatter sovereignty,' and look to the Democratic party to enforce it faithfully! One thing is certain; the Democratic party in Washington are ready to abandon it. Northmer Democrats quail before the presence of an overwhelming, sentiment at home, while Southern.

'Our Osages, in returning from the summer hunt, whelming sentiment at home—while Southern Democrats, as before, are found ready to sacrifice principle—sacrifice the South—that abolition may be appeared, and a spoils-dispensing party be led

> WHAT THEY INTEND TO DO. AND THE WAY IN WHICH IT IS TO BE DONE.

s, felt the influence of Bultimore in various sec-m of Virginia, particularly in the Northern ck, on the eastern shore and on the line of the The Newport (Ky.) News says that the following The Newport (Ky.) Area says that the following the Cherokee Nation of Indians, as is well known, are owners of large numbers of slaves, and are the ceived by her, through the Post Office. It illustrates the manner in which the non-slaveholders are to be silenced—threatenings first, then tar—even for ladies.

The Cherokee Nation of Indians, as is well known, are owners of large numbers of slaves, and are the cultivators of large plantations. A year ago, certain Abolition preachers of the church, located in that Nation, commenced tampering with the slaves, and the Indian owners became indignant at it, and imore and observe shore and on the line of the limore and Ohio railroad, more against Demoey and slavery than he felt from any Northern ree, and the influence of that city on the vote Virginia was greater than all her own towns together. riginia was greater than all her own towns it together, saving and excepting their votes. disinore had sent more agents and more money as they all had. Her most active and mighty trains were made against the election of Mr. lie. I: is felt, and is remembered by the Virginia Democracy, and was alarming to Virginia archedders. JESSAMINE Co. PRO-SLAVERY LODGE, No. 23, ?

August 27th, 1856.

DEAR MADAM: At a large secret meeting of Pro-Slavery men, held a few nights since, the following resolutions were passed ununimously:—

let. Resolved, That the farther advance of abolition doctrines in this county shall be stopped.

2d. That no person shall hereafter discuss antislavery doctrines, either publicly or privately.

3d. That any person who is known to favor the following in the Van Buren (Arkansas) Intelligen-3d. That any person who is known to favor the cause of the abolitionists or emancipationists shall be notified to keep their opinions to themselves, or leave the State by the 1st of November next: and if they refuse to do this, their houses shall be sacked, and they shall receive a coat of tar and feath-

If they refuse to do this, their houses shall be suck a lapshiften two tores, one on the election of the Army Appropriate of a dand they shall receive a coat of tar and features.

At the Secretary of the meeting, I was directed by the President to send a copy of the foregoing of the Interest of the public opinion is, that he is an abolitionist, or he would not permit you to act the fool as you have done, the fool as you have done, the fool as you have done, the fool as you have done to the fool as you have done, the fool as you have done to the fool as you have

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 6, 1856.

Fourth—We ask the whole Southern press, friendly to our views, to call attention to this matter, and to rouse their readers to the necessity of this course of self-protection.

Fifth—We ask our friends in Baltimore and all the Northern cities, to organize and procure and publish reliable information on which our traders and buyers may act.

The South is affiliating on this and other points of the South is affiliating on this and other points of our people, as to create a wish in the minds of our people, as to create a wish in the minds of property, and to our political equality in the Union. his bitterest opponents vote for his election for the very purpose of effecting that excerable end. This, From the Charleston Mercury, Sept. 11.

THE COURSE OP SENATOR DOUGLAS.

What have we seen? A territorial legislature would bring about the dissolution of the American What have we seen! A territorial logislature of Kansas pass laws, admitting and protecting slavery, and, therefore, obnoxious to abolitionism. And what is the course of Mr. Douglas and other Democratic leaders in Congress! Six years ago, when under the same principle of 'popular sovereignty,' abolitionism in California excluded the ing us with, there would be a public war in thirty South from that magnificent domain, and she pro-tested against it, the leaders of the Democratic party sustained the principle, and sanctioned our like brotherhood, of confederated antagonisms, of exclusion.

What, we repeat, is their course, when the people of Kansas, acting under the same dectrine, pass laws protecting slavery? Mr. Douglas comes enough to cleet John C. Fremont, with all the

teach that no other form of society is, in the general, right or expedient. There are exceptional cases, such as desert or mountainous countries, where the small patches of fertile land are inade-quate to support a larger family than husband, wife, and children—such as Lapland, Sweden, Nor-

TROUBLE OF THE CHEROKEE INDIANS

'Our Osages, in returning from the summer hunt, found in the vicinity of the Arkansas river some few dead bodies, say three colored and one half red. A party of Cherokees were here in pursuit of runaway negroes, well provided with arms, and we suppose they overtook them in the plains, and had battle.'

So it goes. Not only the Territories of the United States, but the Indian Territories, are invaded by Abolitionists, and mischief and murder follow.

The Cherokee Nation of Indians, as is well known, and the indian owners became indignant at it, and remonstrated against their conduct. They were invited to quit the Nation, if they could not desist from these mischievous practices; and we recollect that their conduct was brought before some of lavery men, held a few nights since, the following solutions were passed unanimously:—

1st. Resolved, That the farther advance of abolition destribes in the country shall be about the church assemblies North, but of the result we are not so well satisfied—whether they left the Cherokee Nation or not. But the legitimate teaching destribes in the country shall be about the church assemblies for the Abolitimists.

We have been handed the following extract from

TABLEQUAR, August 20, 1856.

SELECTIONS.

of Africa, and lasso a horse, bring it home and subdue it, we should say it was right; but if the lasso were thrown over the neck of a man roving wild and free in the wilderness, should tear him from his family and his home, bring him over the sea, and sell him into hopeless bondage, it would be a monstrous wrong, and no argument could convince us that it was right. Our fathers thought convince us that it was right. Our fathers thought that slavery would soon die out, but they were mistaken, and now a change has come. It is the determination of certain public leaders, and of a large party at the South, to espouse the system, and demand its extension.

Against this whole opinion and this whole course he protested. To his brethren at the South he would say, 'You are in the wrong; your judgment is wrong; your course is wrong. The moment you left the toleration for the espousal of this system.

would say, 'tou are in the wrong; your judgment is wrong; your course is wrong. The moment you left the toleration for the espousal of this system of human slavery, you lost the sympathy of all men. You cannot legitimate the system to our human conscience and feeling; you cannot make it an honored and praiseworthy act to buy and sell men.' If the extension of slavery is to go on, the 3,000,000 of slaves will in time be 30,000,000, and

children to the North to be educated!

After noticing some of the pleas for slavery, the Doctor said, that when they forsook their former standing point, and advocated its extension, he could not go another step with them. He was not influenced by the excitement of the day; there are good causes for it; but if these causes did not exist, he should still take the same ground. There is a tide rising in the world which will sweep away this system. The Czar meditates freedom to his serfs; all the world demands the freedom of all men—and, with equal calmess and confidence he

could not go another step with them. He was not influenced by the excitement of the day; there are good causes for it; but if these causes did not exist, he should still take the same ground. There is a tide rising in the world which will awcep away this system. The Cara meditates freedom to his serfe; all the world demands the freedom of all men—and *with equal calmenes and confidence be waited the result.*

A resolution was passed, thanking the Doctor for his address, and requesting a copy for publication. This sounds a little different from the language used by Dr. Dewey some three or four years ago, touching the subject of slavery. His dish is upset at the South.

THE SLAVE REPRESENTATION.

The distribution of power among the people of the several States, though equal in terms, has worked gross inequality in practice, owing to two circumstances. That distribution is made on the principle of proportionate representation for all free persons, excluding Indians not taxed, and three-fifths of all after persons. This pregnant circumfocution was intended to embrace a class peculiar to one section of the Union, which is there held and claimed as property—in other words, the slaves. Five slaves, though esteemed at the South as mere property, are rated in the apportionment of Representatives to Congress! Can any man assign a most poperty, are rated in the apportionment of Representatives to Congress! Can any man assign as most poperty, are rated in the apportionment of Representatives to Congress! Can any man assign in the section to no more political power in the South as more poperty, are rated in the apportionment of Representatives to Congress! Can any man assign in the section of the system. The same property, are rated in the apportionment of the section of the system. The same property is an apportionment of Representatives to Congress? Can any man assign as most property, are rated in the apportionment than so many millions worth of houses or lands; it in fact sends twenty-one or two Representatives to Congr time, too, viz.: that taxation was to be apportioned among the States on the same principle of counting the value of three-fifths of the slaves. This

A FREMONT MEETING BROKEN UP. From the Baltimore Sun, Sept. 12.

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. DEWEY.

At a commemorative meeting of the Sheffield (Mass.)

Elm-Tree Association, held on the 4th inst., Rev. Dr.

Onville Dewey made an address, in the course of

Elm-Tree Association, held on the 4th inst., Rev. Dr. Onville Dewey made an address, in the course of which he said:—

He had heard it said that the first slaves freed by the State Bill of Rights were freed in this town. The people were fully aroused to the condition of public affairs more than three years before the Declaration of Independence. In January, 1773, a document, covering five folio pages, which went over the whole ground of colonial grievances, was read at a town meeting, and its sentiments adopted. The town raised men and money in aid of the cause of freedom, and on the 18th of June, 1776, a fortnight before the Declaration of Independence, they voted formal rebellion, resolving that 'should the Continental Congress think it for the interest of the country to declare the colonies independent, they would engage with their lives and fortunes to support them in the measure. There is now a revolutionary crisis in the country, and that there might be no misconstruction on the part of his hearers, he expressed, in unmistakable language, his thoughts upon the terrible question that now agitates the land.

If a man should go out on the hunting grounds of Africa, and lasso a horse, bring it home and subdue it, we should say it was right; but if the lasso were thrown over the neck of a man roving lasso were thrown over the neck of a man roving lasso go the rending of the rending of the address, and that territory, as the address sets forth, against the free State men.

At this stage of the rending of the address, a

At this stage of the rending of the address, a large number of persons who had assembled in the room and around the door created some slight conroom and around the door created some slight confusion by crowding and laughter, when a Mr. Meredith, well known as a Sunday street preacher, passed down the room to them and commanded silence, and ordered them to leave the room or take seats. This was succeeded by loud laughter, applause and hisses; and three cheers being proposed for Fillmore, they were given amid the utmost confusion and terrific noise, produced by stamping, clapping of hands, &c. Next three cheers were given for Buchanan in the same fashion, and for some twenty minutes there was kept up a succession of cheering for these gentlemen, alternated with loud groans for Col. Fremont, Corcoran, Gunnison, Fussell and others taking part in the meeting—the whole being interspersed with cries of 'Turn off the lights,' 'Tar and feather them,' &c., while loud calls were made by the same par-&c., while loud calls were made by the same par ties for speeches from those concerned in the meet men. If the extension of slavery is to go on, the 3,000,000 of slaves will in time be 30,000,000 and what is to be done with them then? The only safe measure is to stop this expansion before slavery becomes too unwieldy for our grasp.

The Reverend Doctor then gave utterance to a passage which, lest it might lose something of its force by condensing, is given in his own words: I am not a legislator; but if I were, I would never vote for another step of extension to the slave area; and for such a stand on this question, I have the decisive words of Clay and Webster themselves. I would never vote Kansas to the doom of Virginia—to impoverishment, to poor culture, to buying and selling men for a living! I would never vote Kansas to slave labor, which by long and solemn compromise was pledged to free labor. If Kansas must come in as a slave State, it would be a shade on the supposition of the lights here being turned off, these gentlemen commenced leaving the room, when they were saluted as they passed through the crowd with groans, hisses, and other similar sounds and remarks, they making as hasty an exit as possible, followed by the crowd, where an immense concourse had assembled, and upon reaching the effect loud cries were made for rails, upon which to ride them, and the cheering and groaning were renewed to Mr. Corcoran and Col. Wm. E. Coale were followed by the crowd, where an immense concourse had assembled, and upon reaching the effect loud cries were made for rails, upon which to ride them, and the cheering and groaning were renewed. Mr. Corcoran and Col. Wm. E. Coale were followed by the crowd, and roughly husted about in other through the crowd with groans, hisses, and other similar sounds and remarks, they making as hasty an exit as possible, and there are all the groans, hisses, and other similar sounds and remarks, they making as hasty an exit as possible, and the crowd, where an immense concourse had assembled, and upon reaching the effect of the crowd, where an immense concourse had used as they pass

kansas must come in as a slave State, it would be because I could not help it.'

He disclaimed any unkind feeling towards the South. There are great evils; there is also good. There may not be many Legrees, but there are Legrees. Where there is irresponsible power, there must be cruelty. What a state of society that must be to afford opportunities to escape from the influence of which, Southern gentlemen send their children to the North to be educated!

After noticing some of the pleas for slavery, the

street, was almost entirely blocked up.

EXCITEMENT AT BUCKINGHAM, VA.

A scene of intense excitement took place, as we learn, at Buckingham Court House on Monday-

THE NATIONAL KANSAS COMMITTEE

reason has ceased to be valid, in consequence of the disuse of direct taxes. The whole advantage of the arrangement now enures to the benefit of the slavebolding States, which, besides a full representation of the free people, have a property representation which gives them twenty-one members of Congress, without a particle of corresponding burden. Here, then, is great inequality, resulting directly from this clause of the Constitution; and we will proceed to show that the effect of Slavery is to create and keep up an inequality of representation in the Senate.—National Era.

Is it not a sin to uphold such a Constitution?

The real Free State inhabitants in Kansas now number (according to the best information) not less than 30,000 souls; while the real permanent Pro-Slavery settlers do not number 5,000. Be-tween these, there was not and could not be a ques-

tion of preponderance in arms or in votes.

The Free State inhabitants, coming as they did from great distances, were by the very necessities of the case permanent settlers, expecting to live

from great distances, were by the very necessities of the case permanent settlers, expecting to live and die upon the soil.

Not so with the other party. Missouri, whose manifest and public policy is to plant slaveholders and expel Free State men from Kansas—Missouri, acting de facto as a State, and backed up by many Southern States, could at any moment throw in hundreds and thousands of maranders into the Territory, and make it too like hell for peaceful and law-abiding Northern men to inhabit with their families.

It was between these marauders and the Free State settlers, and not between the latter and Pro-Slavery settlers, that the contest of last month took piace. All who are posted as to the real facts of those engagements know that the movement on the part of our friends was as politic and justifiable as their proceedings were moderate, though de-termined and successful. The proofs of an organ-ized conspiracy to blot them out were becoming daily more open, alarming and formidable. A letter dated at Franklin, K. T., as long back as the 22d of July, and published in the Mobile Daily Tribune of Aug. 14th, some days before the coup d'état of our people, thus discloses the bloody plot of these foreign conspirators:—

'We intend to build a fort in the town, (Franklin,) and in a few hours we shall start for Missouri and Fort Leavenworth for money, men, arms, ammunition, and then FOR VENGEANCE! Southerners, come and help us! Bring each of you a double-barrel gun, a brace of Colt's repeaters, and a trusty knife. Come to this place. You will find plenty of soldiers, provisions, and an ongan-zed company,' &c.

The writer of the above, according to the editor of the Mobile Tribune, 'is entirely worthy of confi-dence.' The fact of the conspiracy is thus put be-yond a doubt by the confession of the parties themyond a doubt by the confession of the parties themselves. It was between these marauders, who at
Franklin and other points had dotted the Territory
with their 'forts,' and who were awaiting but the
hour and the signal for a general and indiscriminate massacre of our poor people, wemen and children included, that the Free State men of Kausas
flew to arms. The vandals, beaten at various
points, would have soon been driven forever from
the Territory, and a permanent peace conquered,
but for the vigorous interference of the Administration, as it has often before interfered when the
Slavery Propagandists were getting worsted. Slavery Propagandists were getting worsted.

While our Free State men will not contend with

United States troops, they will nevertheless main-tain their constitutional right to bear, and their God-given right to use their arms in defending their own and the lives of their families against murder-

us ruffians in whatever goise they may appear.
In the maintenance of these rights, they must leave and neglect all their ordinary business as long as the present fearful crisis lasts. They must be sustained by others, while they are sustaining at their own dear cost and peril the cause of free-

dom and humanity.

By express and confidential messengers, they have explained to the Committee in what way important and effectual aid may reach them in time o save the cause.

With these facts before them, the Committee most urgently appeal to the Freemen of the North for the means to send these brave men the aid they so carnestly implore. In due season we promise that a proper account of your trusts shall be ren-

Friends of Freedom, wait not for further news; trust not alone to the Ides of November, but send in aid now—TO-DAY!

By order of the Committee.

THADDEUS HYATT. President. H. B. Hunn. & September 15th, 1856.

From the Newburyport Herald.

KANSAS APPAIRS.

We give below a letter from a reliable source, relating to recent outrages in Kansas. The facts that are stated have mostly appeared in print before, but we have found such rumors so frequently false that they would not bear to found an opinion upon; but this is from an eye-witness who, within two years, was a resident of Newbury, and a school-master there, and sustained as fair a character for truth and veracity as any man in the town. If it be true as he narrates, what denunciations are too severe for such ruffianism!—what punishments would be too cruel for such murderous desperadoes!—and who should be tolerated for a moment, who will justify or apologize for such crimes !

FORT LEAVENWORTH, (K. T.)
Sept. 2, 1856.

MESSES. Editors: Allow me to hold a little talk

Sept. 2, 1856.

Messes Editors: Allow me to hold a little talk with you about affairs here. But, my God, I hope and pray that you will never witness what I have within the last few days. Men are being shot down here like dogs, and those who are not shot are compelled to leave the place. Women are run out of town, placed on boats, and sent down the river. Yesterday, I helped lay out a man who had two bullet holes through his body, and I narrowly escaped being shot. I am at present at the fort, with some thirty or forty other men from Leavenworth City, for protection.

Now for some short details. I came to Leavenworth one work ago last Wednesday, for a load of provisions. I bought my load, and was ready to return on Friday, but there was so much excitement about getting men to go into the Territory to exterminate the Free State men that I deemed it prudent to stop a few days, to see if one of the roads would not be left clear by the concentration of the forces either on one or the other road. I waited until Monday of last week, when I started for Council City, but had got only eight miles, when three men on horseback rode by, faced round, and cocking their guos, ordered me to stop. They then asked me various questions, such as, where I was from! where I was going! and what I had in my wagon! I answered them, and showed the bills for my load. Not being satisfied, they overhauled my goods, and opened a harrel of sugar to see what might be hidden in it. They then told me I must go back with them into camp. After getting into camp, which was about two miles distant, and taking a supper of hard bread and bacon, I laid down between two soldiers armed with revolvers and bowie-knives, while another soldier was walking before the door of the tent. They kept me in camp until Thursday noon, when, robbing me of my horse and wagon, and load, (worth over \$500) they discharged me on a prairie, fourteen miles from town. I arrived in town about sunset, where I have been ever since, till yesterday. Seenes were enacted yesterday,

LVANIA YEAR-SIVE FRIENDS, of published, and ents-Slavery-

from L. Maria oyd Garrison, O c. Gereit Smith, Il, and others. 18 copies \$2.

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Anti-Slavery Of

LETTER PROM REV. MR. NUTE.

The Boston Evening Transcript, of Weds

Nute, which has just been received by the le

Miles, Sceretary of the American Unitarian Associate Will be read with painful and thrilling interse.

Rev. Dr. Miles - Dear Friend : I am yet ally

disappointment of frierds and fore, and too out of the hands of the latter. But I have held

time of it. Two weeks of harassing capti

wearing exposures, have nearly broken health. A few days will, I hope, set me

when I will try to give a full account of

of the enemies to Freedon and of God.

to go down the river.

night's experience, and make public some of the which I have learned thereby of the plan and as

An account of our capture and treatment for Gate An account of our by the given you by the dia

24 hours has probably been given you by them, party who were bound East, and who were per

After that time, we endured brutality the will be After that those who live among civiling p

y seem credible to those was me among civiled p ple. I think it will be difficult to find a pent

ple. I think it will be annuls of civil war, thing a limit this case in all the annuls of civil war, thing all in

circumstances into account—the bratal maning brother—the heartless conduct toward the diswidow-the cool open nurder of the years war attended us—the mockery of proclaiming minus

to our friends, and the insulting and violent reon the levee, planned so as to leave the wider wine

any protection—our confinement in a close, student fifthy dungeon, after the tenth day of our imple

ment, when I was too ill to stand up, with others deceits and blood-thirsty threats, so that on threes

ning, and give the history of this affair; and this

And what is it all to the whole sum of owing all

barbarity that has been inflicted on my distressed pe-

ple, and all over this Territory during the par anni

Let no one talk of the exaggeration of these comes

any longer. No one can over-rate the distress rhishin followed them. There is much of it that can men

made public-the butcheries of men of which therem

the sleepless terror of defenceless women and chilim

whose neighbors have been murdered or drive ha

burning homes, and those yet more unhappy marin

husbands and fathers have gone out to be heard from

more, or the tidings of whose savage butchery had

It is estimated that over sixty families have been

turned out of home. Many of them have have have his

all destroyed or plundere i. Of the number bild w

have as yet no definite estimate. Six percon with rin

I was personally acquainted, -and three of the in mate and dear friends,-have been butchered.

But we have again conquered, though at a lorde cost. If it seal the final victory of our case, it will

an ample satisfaction to us who have suffered my our own persons and in the spoiling of our good, at

the best consolation to those who have lost their frie

Will it not be a crying shame to the orderen a Freedom and Right in the States, if this work of that and rapine is not stopped, and that speelily?

P. S. Unless aid is sent out, there must be use

Warm clothing, blankets and other belding will

needed by many from whom every thing of the initi

distress here during the coming winter.

Yours, yet in good hope,
E. NUTE, is

SLAT

the ter not be graves

THE PRES

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An Jourse . W Castle merry in Le since, believ Mr. I tor. his d man, arrive cause wrote wiews ing o men. Clarin

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before its readers the following letter fra

those witnessed in the Paris revolutions. Soon after breakfast, I went down town, from my board ing-bouse, and saw that there was quite an excite ing-bouse, and saw that there was quite an excitement. Men were parading the town with United States muskets, with fixed bayonets. Capt. Emory and a company of borse, part Missourians and part residents of the Territory, were also mustering. The report was that they were going to Lawrence to fight Lane. They started, but I saw they did not take the right direction for L. and I had the curiosity to follow them a short distance, for the purpose of learning where they were going. Instead of going out into the Territory, they halted in front of the house of a Mr. Phillips, and ing. Instead of going out into the Territory, they halted in front of the house of a Mr. Phillips, and surrounded it. Capt. Emory then dismounted and went up to the door where Mr. Phillips was standing, and said he had come to search his house for arms. Mr. P. shut the door and went nouse for arms. Air. P. shut the door and went up stairs. The demand was then made for him to open the door. No attention was paid to this; whereupon Capt. Emory ordered some of his men to force their way into the house; a number of shots were fired by the assailants, when Phillips fired, and killed a man. There were a number of shots between the parties—I should think ten or trades and Phillips was tilled heads or trades. twelve-and Phillips was killed, having received a ball in the neck and one in the right eye. His brother, who was in the house with him, was shot in the arm with a charge of buckshot, and also had another round in his side. Emory's men got into another round in his side. Emory's men got into the house, took the wounded man prisoner, and two other men, one of whom was a cousin board-ing with Phillips. They then ransacked the house, taking all the arms and various other things that could be appropriated to their use, and set fire to the building; they then went across the street to the house where I boarded. took the inmates prisoners, and ordered the fur-niture of a pro-slavery man boarding there to be

taken out, as they were not going to burn that.

Thank fortone! I happened to be out.

Just then the Mayor came up, and said there should be no houses burnt, and ordered the fire in Phillips's house to be extinguished. A proclamation was issued, that all who did not take up arms with the pro-slavery men must leave on the first bont, or be shot. At first I thought I would stay: but finding that there was danger of being shot. I came up to the Fort. All the roads are strictly guarded, so that no one can get out. To-day, wo-men and children have been compelled to leave-some going on the boats, others coming up here for protection. Stores were broken open and pil larged yesterday; private houses searched and fired into, at the risk of killing women and children; and last night three buildings belonging to Free State men, and \$8000 worth of goods in store here, owned by merchants in Lawrence, were burned. Families are here who have left their houses and all they had, to the mercy of drunken robbers and murderers. The Mesers. Phillips were quiet and inoffensive men, highly esteemed by their neigh-bors, as kind and obliging citizens. One of them, William P., was tarred and feathered, and sent down river last year, for signing a remonstrance against the election; and in consequence of this brutality, his wife is now insane. Where these things will end, Heaven only knows.

ANOTHER HORRID OUTRAGE.

We take the following account of a fresh out-rage in Kansas, from a letter from Chicago, pub-lished in the New York Sun:—

* Some of the incidents which have already tran-

spired possess a dreadful interest, as going to prove that the settlers are compelled to fight a foe of more than savage ferocity. A gentleman has just come down, who had the temerity to pass through Westport. He was taken, and his captors hesitated whether to hang him or put him into a sack, and throw him into the river! (The peculiarities of Turkish punishment are to be revived in America.) But, finally, a man whom he had attended while sick, (he is a physician.) succeeded in saving his life. He had taken some money to attended while sick, the had taken some money to Kansas to invest, but finding no chance, was going back to his former home in the State of New York, and dividing \$5.000, he took half himself, and gave the remainder to his wife, whom he sent by the way of Leavenworth. Her \$2,000 she secreted in the hem of her petticoat, and saved; his money the 'law and order' men seized and kept, and or-dered him to leave the country forever. He now thinks that he will go back.

thinks that he will go back.

On his way down, he saw a little girl lying dead

her brains had been dashed out! She was not
yet cold. It seemed to him that the savages must have taken her by the heels, and perpetrated the horrid deed, and then fled.'

From the New York Evening Post. RELEASE OF THE KANSAS PRISONERS.

The terrors of the people's judgment have taken hold of our insane Administration. The recent demonstrations in Iowa and Vermont, enforced as demonstrations to the state of of hostilities against Kansas. Gov. Robinson and his associates, who have been held for months in imprisonment under a spurious indictment for treason, are released on bail, and Gov. Geary promises to drive the non-resident invaders of Kansas from the Territory. So says the telegraph, and we hope

ement may prove true red that this is a very in-But let it be remen adequate beginning for the melioration of affairs in Kansas. The remedy here proposed is a mere sop to appease the indignation of the North, which ought to be contented with nothing short of a complete change in the administration of the Terri-tory, and, what is more important, the overthrow of the present federal administration, the author of the unparalleled wrongs under which the Free

Nothing can give peace-permanent peace-to Kansas short of the abolition of the spurious legislature and their spurious code, the removal of the twin Dracos of the Territory, Lecompte and Cato, and the permanent exclusion of the Missouri ballot-box stuffers, whose bowie knives and pistols now triumph over the liberty of the people. And the very fact that our Bu hanier ad inistration have attempted nothing but the miserable half-way shift of bailing the prisoners and exhibitanting the Lawrence men with empty promises, proves their

Lawrence men with empty pro-irresolution and insincerity.

This kind of chip-trap is too short-lived and too sinister in its object to satisfy the freemen of this country. We have no doubt that the ruffinly grasp of the Buchanier oppressors on the throat of free Kansas will be loosened; but only till the Fourth of November, with a view to renew the outrage with the more impunity afterwards.

"The cat doth play, And after slav

The ruling spirits of the so-called Democratic party are as determined now upon their great work of enslaving the Freemen of Kansas as they were when the first Blue Lodge was organized, or when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was first suggested by Atchison. But they are too sagucious to precipitate matters, and know that the will accomplish more by lying low till the election is over. 'Don't,' say they to their pliant servant, the President, 'Don't irritate the people too much just now, or Buchanan may be defeated and the whole scheme fall though. Let the Free State men off on bail; but retain the laws and the judges.'
And that is precisely the policy the President has
adopted. The discarded Chief Magistrate really believes that the South will take him up again that Buchanan having served but one term, Southern gratitude will bear him again to the White House. Hence his refusal to acquiesce in any radical measures for the restoration of the rights of hence his reply to the Kansas Committee that the Territorial laws should be enforced at all hazards. He is heart and soul in the scheme for

subduing Kansas.

It is therefore to be hoped that this slight hu gnificant concession of the administration to the prove a stronger incentive to the opposition, and may swell the tide of public indignation until i shall sweep the last vestige of federal tyrane from its strongholds. Let the people demand not merely a change of Territorial policy, but of the federal administration.

Few. Henry Ward Beecher has taken the field for Fremont and Dayton. He made a vigorous speech in New York on Tuesday. Gov. Reeder has also de-clared for Fremont in a public speech. He has hither-to been a strong personal and political friend of Mr. Buchanan. He intends to stump Pennsylvania.

PEACEPUL TREATMENT OF SLAVERY! Commenting on the various papers which appear in the last number of the Christian I. New York Christian Inquirer says:—

The department of Christian Humanity is Treatment of Caristian Humanity is oc-cupied by a paper of ten pages, headed 'Penceful Treatment of Slavery.' It is pleasant to read a piece like this; it is so proper and genteel, so calm, cool, and summer-morningish, so dignified in its platitudes, so solemnly antique in its wisdom, so free from hot indignation, so bland in its unconsciousness of any previous discussion, of anything aforetime said and done. The writer has the merit of taking up the question of slavery altogether as if it was a fresh subject, now for the first time to be thoughtfully treated; and it is truly delightful to see how easily one may pass through its fiery perils unharmed, in a somnambulistic sleep. The method of treatment recommended by the writer of this brief article, deserves praise in some respects for its novelty, as well as for its peacefulness. The Colonization plan, indeed, has been heard of hefore, and has, if we are not mistaken, hear some fore, and has, if we are not mistaken, been some-what amply debated. The abolition of 'Abolition-'J. T. C.,' being a 'modest' man, regards it as a of our good Pro-Slavery friends. Should any such meet with it, we beg them to remember that the author of it is a Boston man of free birth and

GUTTA PERCHA RELIGION.

to call at Ashtabula, and spend a quiet Sabata homong his Fillmore friends in that very sober village. We know of one pious teacher of a Bible Class, who would not shoot him, or say aught to ruffle his feelings. They don't mix politics with religion there, unless it is to preserve the Union; but this pious man being more than usually exercised on that important subject the other Sonday, could not avoid alluding to the brilliant ereised on that important subject the other conday, could not avoid alluding to the brilliant example of his friend, the Bully. It seems that his Bible Class were reading in James, about bridling the tongue, when he pointed out the consequences of not bridling the tongue, and cited them to the case of Sentor Sunner, who, had he bridled the case of Sentor Sunner, who, had he bridled the case of Sentor Sunner, who, had he bridled the case of Sentor Sunner, who, had he bridled the case of Sentor Sunner, who, had he bridled the case of Sentor Sunner, who had be bridled the case of Sentor Sunner, who had be bridled the case of Sentor Sunner, who had be bridled the case of Sentor Sunner, who had be bridled the case of Sentor Sunner, who had be bridled to the colored race. Of course, in that state of mind, they would not and could not designedly make an anti-slavery Constitution,—in whatever phraseology they may have wrapped up their pro-slavery iniquity. This question, therefore, is no more a debatable one than the case of Sentor Sunner, who had be bridled them to the colored race. Of course, in that state of mind, they would not and could not designedly make an anti-slavery Constitution,—in whatever phraseology they may have wrapped up their pro-slavery iniquity. This question, therefore, is no more a debatable one than the case of Sentor Sunner, who had be bridled them the colored race.

tried article—just such as they enjoyed, who cried, ries, in such a case, is an insult to common sense.

'Crucify him! crucify him! His blood be upon Equally preposterous is the logic (?) of 'J. T. C., 'that, us and our children.' If JUDAS ISCARIOT had enjoyed this kind of night, he would never have joyed this kind of piety, he would never have hanged himself. He would have simply said, his Master 'might have bridled his tongue,' and quietly invested the thirty pieces of silver in some paying stock. He appears to have been ashamed to associate with the murderers of his Lord, but in this he was being duriflowers with the murderers of his Lord, but in this he was being duriflowers wing Christians. in this he was behind our Union-saving Christians, of whom he would no doubt feel ashamed, if alive now, and compelled to keep company with this Bible Class teacher. But, 'They didn't know everything down in Judee': and it was left for the Fillmore party in benighted Ashtabula to sufficiently, appreciate the combined character of the ciently appreciate the combined character of the and they have uniformly acted upon this rule. To say

REV. DR. WAYLAND'S OPINION.

. The citizens of the United States must very soon decide whether sle with its harrible ini tice, shall be extended, by fire and sword if need be, to recover his fugitive slave? If those who made the cover our vast national domain; whether they will be governed by brute force, or by the universal intelligence and conscience of the whole people; and whether the Constitution itself shall protect from violation our dearest rights, or become the instrument of intolerable and remediless oppression.

eternal justice; and that, so long as God exists, neither the prosperity nor the perpetuity of a nation end be secured by the perpetration of a wrong.

We are called upon by every principle of religion than the fact, that, in order to secure a union of the and patriotism to abjure allegiance to party, by States, it was found necessary, not only not to interfere what name seever it may be called, and to acknowl- with slavery, but to make certain compromises whereity, which is only another name for the love of govern your meeting. I am, sir,
Yours truly,
F. WAYLAND.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN ON SLAVERY. very Standard as follows :-

"I went into Pennsylvania by invitation of the Clarkson Anti-Slavery Society—the oldest Anti-Slavery Society—the oldest Anti-Slavery Society in the country, I believe, based on the principle of immediate emancipation—older even than the New England Societies. Pennsylvania, indeed, enjoys the high honor of being the first State, after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, to organize a society for the abolitim of Slavery. It was that society of which Rati-internset the Furtilize Slave Law, in favor of formers he attixed his name to the first memorial on the which is as unexceptionable as the language of the subject of Slavery ever presented to the Congress stitution itself; but who, knowing the intent and of the United States—which was also the last ublic act of his own life. As the biographers of meaning of that Law, and all the circumstances con Franklin, Sparks not excepted, omit or pass slightly over these important facts in Franklin's life—
the editors of the Encyclopædia Americana basely
suppressing them together—I will ask you, Messrs.

Law, but is enactment, will have the fatuity or presumption to say it is not a Fugitive Slave Law, but
exactly the reverse of it?

J. T. C. says,—'Admitting all you claim respecttracted from the said memorial, and signed Ben-jamin Franklin, President of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, the relief of free negroes unlawfully held in bond-age, and the improvement of the condition of the age, and the improvement of the c African race.' It is as follows :-

'From a persuasion that equal liberty was originally the portion, and is still the birth-right of all men; and influenced by the strong ties of humanity, and the principles of their institutions, your memorialists conceive themselves bound to use all justifiable endeavors to loosen the bonds of alavery, and promote a general enjoyment of the blessings of freedom. Under these impressions, they carnestly entract was resimilar to the constitution of the promote and the constitution of the promote and promote a general enjoyment of the blessings of freedom. Under these impressions, they carnestly entract was resimilar to the constitution of the portion, and is still the birth-right of the heattempts to show how it can be done: — I am appointed postmaster or revenue collector, for instance.

It is true that I must swear to support the Constitution, without qualification. What then? Does this lay upon me the obligation to perform all the dubles of the portion, and instance in the portion of the portion, and instance in the portion of the principles of their institutions.

It is true that I must swear to support the Constitution, without qualification. What then? Does this lay upon me the obligation to perform all the dubles of the portion of the portion of the portion. slavery, and promote a general enjoyment of the blessings of freedom. Under these impressions, they carnestly entreat your serious attention to the subject of slavery; that you will be pleased to countenance the restoration of liberty to those onhappy men, who, alone in this land of freedom, are degraded into perpetual bondage; and who, amidst the general joy of surrounding freemen, are groaning in service subjection; that you will devise means for removing this inconsistency from the character of the American people; that you will promote mercy and justice towards this distressed race; and that you will step to the rery erree of the power vested in you for discouraging every species of traffic in the persons of our fellow-men."

THE LIBERATOR to take it upon our lips, both for considence and the clave's sake. But, according to the theory of our correspondent,

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 26, 1856.

THE BALLOT-BOX AND THE CONSTITU-TION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The communication of a correspondent at the West, who 'claims to be an abolitionist, without an if or a but, and yet holds to the right and duty of political action,' (see our last page,) is, in our judgment, so

what amply debated. The abolition of 'Abolitionism' has now and then, by a few considerate and
vising measures like these, the Examiner is not altogether original, nor does the last seem to us,
upon consideration, quite peaceful. Original and
peaceful both, however, is the recommendation that
we should talk the matter over with our Southern
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upon consideration, quite peaceful. Original and
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we should talk the matter over with our Southern
(siend is a seem to us,
upon consideration, quite peaceful. Original and
peaceful both, however, is the recommendation that
we should agree with the American people, and disagree with him, respecting the character of the U. S. Constitution! To our inquiry,
touching one of its pro-slavery clauses, 'Have not the
decisions of all the courts, and the universal voice of
the people, been in favor of the obligation to return exactly timely just now, while civil war is rag-ing in Kansas, and freemen's blood is flowing in torrents, to hint at a colloquy over wine. Still, we for bear to criticise. We receive the counsels. of the Examiner as prompted by a mild and humans intention. But may we not be allowed to institute, that there is one sentiment in the article sinuate, that there is one sentiment in the article which will make the writer appear to some minds in the light of a vehement agitator and disunionist! We refer to the deliberately expressed opinion, that white labor, free white labor at the South, would be vastly more available, economical, pleased and reductive, the clara labor, that have been organized under that instructive for the clara labor, that white labor at the south and all the courts of all the States—all the political parties that have been organized under that instruant, safe, and productive, than slave labor; that ment, including the Republican party and its candiclimate presents no obstacle whatever to the immigration and the healthful domestication of white migration and the healthful domestication of white men, as workers upon the Southern soil. Northern people of intelligence will be able to forgive such a dangerous and rash admission as this. But the Constitution—and the whole of the American peoit may have an exciting effect on the minds of some ple, who, however divided in opinion on other matters, have always acted as a unit in this particular thing. They have never denied, nor doubted, in a single innurture, and that, as yet, it is extremely difficult stance, to carry any measure however desirable, the for such a person, however well intentioned, to right of the slaveholders to a slave representation in speak or write upon the subject of slavery, without letting some of his old prejudices escape.

Congress, to hunt and recapture their fugitive slaves in out letting some of his old prejudices escape. African slave trade for twenty years, and in every se-

rious emergency to call upon the National Government If ever Bully Brooks should have the courage to help suppress a servile insurrection at the South to come to the North, we would recommend him to call at Ashtabula, and spend a quiet Sabbath and spend a quiet Sabbath in that very coher villed to the state of the sabbath to call at Ashtabula, and spend a quiet Sabbath his longue, would not have been injured by Brooks!

Here is the real gutta percha religion, such as they can safely mix with politics—an old and well ton. An appeal to 'English grammars and dictionation.

assassin, the coward and the bully, to make bim an example in the Sunday School.—Ashtabula Sentinel. Constitution meant or thought, but what they did,' is only a dishonest subterfuge. They understood the lan-guage they used, and showed what they meant by their Extract from a letter written by the Rev. Dr. Wayland in reply to an invitation to attend the great ratification meeting in Providence last week: of denying the constitutionality of the foreign slave unbroken practice ever afterward. Who ever thought of denying the constitutionality of the foreign slave trade from 1789 to 1808?—or the constitutionality of John C. Fremont and the triumph of the Republican S. Society, 138 Nassau street, New York; also at the surpass them in knowledge? 'J. T. C.' may affect to ment of intolerable and remediless oppression.

Under such circumstances, every Christian citizen is bound to remember that communities equally with individuals are amenable to the laws of

Madison, and their contemporaries may have said
and Madison, and their contemporaries may have said edge no other rule of action than the laws of God, by it should be constitutionally aided and strengthened. dictates of conscience, and the love of humanuntry. In the hope that these principles may fugitive slaves, &c. &c. Those compromises remain to this day, as they have never been struck out of the Constitution.

can interpret the rendition clause in favor of freedom. SAMUEL MAY, Jr. writes to the National Anti-Sla- without doing violence to the language : the same may be said of the three-fifths representation clause." 'I went into Pennsylvania by invitation of the doubt many equally surprising things can be done: a irst State, after the adoption of the Federal Con-ritution, to organize a society for the abolition of slavery. It was that society of which Benjamin franklin and Benjamin Rush were prominent mem-ers, Franklin being its first President. As such, phantly, 'without doing any violence to its language,' 'J. T. C.' says,- 'Admitting all you claim res

ors, to give insertion here to a paragraph exwithout giving countenance to that, we ought to do it.

the oath is special as to the duties of a particular of-the oath is special as to the Constitution itself.

The oath is special as to the Constitution itself.

The oath is special as to the Constitution itself.

The oath is special as to the duties of a particular oftion of slavery; for though that foul system, which
now covers the whole horizon, was then 'a cloud no
Why, then, is it not so specified in the instrument?

Dispersion of slavery is though that foul system, which
now covers the whole horizon, was then 'a cloud no
bigger than a man's hand,' it will be found that it was Why does not the oath run thus-'I swear faithfully able to dictate the terms of the Union, to the extent o to perform the duties of my office as possuaster,' &c.? its desires and necessities. What was then agreed to, Unquestionably, the oath includes all this, but it also the people have ever since ratified; no attempt having Unquestionably, the oath includes all this, but it also covers the entire instrument as worthy of support, until at least it be changed, in accordance with its own pro-slavery guarantees. Surely, to this extent, if there provisions. The Constitution was not mide to be accepted or rejected in detail, according to the idle whim, with hell,' it is contained in that instrument. or conscientious scruple, or particular finey, of each citizen : it was made complete, as far as its framers could agree, to be supported as a whole and in special, subject to such amendments as might be found necessa-

scene for the U. S. Constitution: To our inquiry, together original, nor does the last seem to us, upon consideration, quite peaceful. Original and peaceful both, however, is the recommendation that we should talk the matter over with our Southern friends in an amicable spirit, being well assured that in all gendine, Christian feeling, they sympathize with us. We have not the least doubt that this proposal is offered in perfectly good faith. The writer was perhaps encouraged to throw it out by the cordial, gracious, affectionate, and yearning letter in which the Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, responded to Dr. Nehemiah Adams's courted our request for information and counsel; but we request for information and counsel; but we recutare to submit that it may seem to some not recutation to return the decisions of all the courts, and the universal voice of the beligation to return the decisions of all the courts, and the universal voice of the beligious bodies in regard to the decisions of all the courts, and the universal voice of the belight on treturn and paying taxes by ourselves, is the difference between which is the coarse of those religious bodies in regard to the decisions of all the courts, and the universal voice of the belight of the obligation to return that it is an amicable spirit, being what is compulsory and offensive; between active co-operation on the one hand, and peaceful submission on the other; and that is as great as the difference between which exists between what is voluntary and acceptable, and paying taxes by ourselves, is the difference between which exists between what is voluntary and acceptable, and paying taxes by ourselves, is the difference between which exists between what is voluntary and acceptable, and paying taxes by ourselves, is the difference which the xist between which exists between which is the coarse of those religious bodies in regard to the decisions of all the coiris of the object, and paying taxes by ourselves, is the difference which the xist between active co-op against the government as unjust and oppressive. Who that is capable of sound reasoning will pretend that this is equivalent to endorsing the government? Jesus paid tribute to Cosar; therefore, he was as much responsible for Cosar's heathenish and tyrannical government as though he had been one of the Pretorian lands. Who believes it?

oands! Who believes it?

'J. T. C.' is informed that there are certain rights to practise it.

which cannot be destroyed, though they may be fettered

'IV. The remainder (including some who freely which cannot be destroyed, though they may be fettered and perverted in their exercise by the strong arm of imported cloth,' and to sweeten our coffee 'with West both the Because he is disposed to join with others in imposing a tax upon all such articles, are we to be taunted by them.

'V. The condition of heart and life which they 'V. Declaration of Independence, 'derives its just powers of religious feeling,' from the consent of the governed'—not from compulsory exaction, passive submission, or constrained obedicates by ample evidence e. We do not consent to this American government, These things being so, what are the Abolition

his deeds of wickedness' would not have disgraced and cursed the land. Though 'J. T. C.' voted against Franklin Pierce as a matter of preference, he also voted for him as a constitutional necessity-i. e., he agreed to abide by THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY, and as that will was expressed, to acknowledge him by his constitutional title as the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. 'Let every tub stand on its own bottom.' Finally-our correspondent says, 'I am doing all I

be executed in righteousness.' This looks plausible and meritorious, but it is specious and indefinite. The CONSTITUTION is THE LAW OF THE LAND, and all laws must be made conformable thereto. 'Righteousness' is not the constitutional rule; that rule knows no 'higher law,' and measures the conscience of every office-holder by a Procrustean bedstead. 'J. T. C.,' our construction of the U. S. Constitution and its pro-

THE CONSTITUTION.

SLAVERY COMPACT; or, Extracts from the Madison Pa-Anti-Slavery Society, making a neat volume of 208 duo- existence and prosperity. In 1855, the Legislature of decimo pages. The following is its table of contents :- Massachusetts made a grant of \$10,000 to the College, of the Confederation and in the Federal Conventionginia, North Carolina and South Carolina-Extracts bequest may not be available for many years. The dress of the Executive Committee of the American Anti- as being most accessible from all parts of New Eng-Slavery Society-Letter from Francis Jackson to Gov- land, and because it requires a large city to furnish her, 1844-Testimonials respecting the Pro-Slavery that, five years ago, there was not a diplomatized female ker, Ex-Governor William Slade, Stephen C. Phillips, cently commenced. Their practice is among females Josiah Quiney, Senior, and Judge Story-Judicial Exof Tennessee, and the Editor of the Maysville (Tennes-rapidly passing into their hands. Here are a few note-

Mr. Phillips, in his Introduction, pertinently says :-

thority to settle their meaning for them? There is the state of the sons fools, and that the bargain which our fathers tell us they meant to incorporate into the Constitution be, what these debates show.

The treatment of the sons have always thought they found there incorporated, does not exist there, after all. Porty of the shrewdest men and lawyers in the land assemble to make a bargain, among other things, about slaves. After months of anxious deliberation, they put it into writing, and sign their names to the instrument. Fifty years roll away,—twenty millions, at least, of their children pass over the stage of life,—courts sit and pass judgment,—parties arise and struggle fiercely; still, all concur in finding in the instrument just that meaning which the fathers tell us they intended to express:

Our Corespondents, and leave each of them to bear his own burden; only guaranteeing for them?

If, then, the Constitution be, what these debates show the state of the state of the states of the states of the sons fools, and that slavery is not referred to at all?

If, then, the Constitution be, what these debates show the state of the sentiments of our correspondents, and leave sons fools, and that slavery is not referred to at all?

If, then, the Constitution be, what these debates show the state of the sentiments of our correspondents, and leave sons fools, and that slavery is not referred to at all?

sons fools, and that slavery is not referred to at all?

'If, then, the Constitution be, what these debates show that our fathers intended to make it, and what, too, their descendants, this nation, say they did make it and agree to uphold,—then we affirm that it is 'a covenant with delin', and ought to be immediately annualled. No abolitionist can consistently take office under it, or swear to support it."

We commend this work to the attention of every man who desires to know precisely what was said and done by the framers of the Constitution, on the vexed ques

Perhaps of the whole series of Tracts that have been published by the American Anti-Slavery Society, n from time to time.

Finally, our correspondent says—'If we are immoral circulation, than the Tract (No. 19) with the title, in giving voluntary support to the government by roting, you are equally so by giving voluntary support
thereto in money.' If this were true, it would not
by the early abolitionists, of finding a hearty cooperajustify our correspondent in doing an immoral act, as our inconsistency could avail him nothing. But it is not true, as every one must see who is not morally is the course of those religious bodies in regard to the

and perverted in their exercise by the strong arm of comment on the vicious character of slavery, and opusurpation. For instance—it is our right 'to wear an
imported cloth,' and to sweeten our coffee 'with West India sugar, without any governmental interference.

Because he is disposed to join with others in imposing who maintain from the Bible the right to held

him as being as 'deep in the mud' as he is 'in the mire,' and as virtually sanctioning the imposition, and whatever else is done by him and his associates, in a governmental capacity, because we continue to use the articles alluded to? Is not this adding insult to injury? Certainly, it is very cool to stand between us and our natural right, and tell us we are bound either to dispense with the use of cloth and sugar, to save our consistency, or by paying the duties thereon, to acknowledge that we are no better than those who are guilty of this outrage! 'All government,' says the Declaration of Independence, 'derives its just powers

ence. We do not consent to this American government, but denounce it as inherently at war with the rights of humanity and the cause of liberty; consistently refusing to vote or to hold office under it, and leaving the dead to bury their dead.

When, therefore, our correspondent complacently says—'I voted against Franklin Pierce—you did not; but you have furnished the money to enable him to perform his deeds of wickedness, and never have demurred'—he confounds things which are totally dissimilar, and in his last declaration violates the truth. Had our example been universally followed, the government would have fallen to the ground; and 'Franklin Pierce and his deeds of wickedness' would not have disgraced and his deeds of when the abolition of slavery, in the name and on the grounds of Christi road track !- take immediate measures for its removal, or at least towards its removal; and if a body of men in black coats and white cravats say that the tree is theirs, and that they choose to keep it in that position, apply himself, by all legitimate means, to the work of their removal.

A copy of this Tract has been returned to us, snonmously, through the Post Office, designedly burnt all round its edges, and inscribed 'A Martyr' at the top, can to put good men into office, so that the laws may of this low act of sectarian spicen and pro-slavery spite may be, he will in due time learn that the truths embodied in that little messenger of liberty are fire-proof, and incapable of destruction. May the hardness of his heart and the meanness of his spirit give place to soft compassion for the oppressed, and to a manly char-

> Anti-Slavery offices, 21 Cornhill, Boston, and 31 North Fifth street, Philadelphia. Its author has done a good work in its preparation, and by the valuable effusions of his pen, for several years past, materially aided the

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE COLLEGE. We have received the Seventh Annual Report of this College, and are A new edition of the valuable pamphlet, for some glad to find it in so flourishing a condition—remember-time out of print, entitled 'The Constitution a Proit was started, but which were bravely confronted and pers, &c.' selected by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., has just vanquished by its present indefatigable Secretary, Dr. een published in an enlarged form by the American SAMUEL GREGORY, to whom it is mainly indebted for its Introduction, by Mr. Phillips-Debates in the Congress on condition that an equal sum be raised from other sources. Of this latter sum, about \$6000 have already List of Members of the Federal Convention-Speech of been secured, leaving a balance of \$4000 yet to be rais Luther Martin-Debates in the following State Conven-ed. The late P. P. F. Degrand, Esq., of this city, left tions-Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Vir- a legacy of \$10,000 to this institution, though 'this from 'The Federalist'-Debates of First Congress-Ad- College is located in Boston, at 274 Washington street, ernor Briggs-Extract from Mr. Webster's Speech- hospital and other practice to its pupils, -an essential Extracts from John Quincy Adams's Address, Novem- part of their education. We learn from the Report Character of the Constitution, in extracts from the physician in Boston; now, not less than eight are in Speeches of Joshua R. Giddings, Charles Sumner, practice here, who have the title of M.D. Some of them Horace Mann, William Ellery Channing, Theodore Parhave a large and lucrative practice; others have repositions and Decisions by the U. S. Supreme Court—all the business of the profession. Obstetrical practice, Admissions of Mr. Underwood of Kentucky, Mr. Arnold as might be expected and is strongly to be desired, is worthy facts :- One of the women who attended this "Granting that the terms of the Constitution are ambiguous—that they are susceptible of two meanings if the unanimous, concurrent, unbroken practice of every department of the Government, judicial, legislative and executive, and the acquiescence of the whole people for fifty years, do not prove which is the true construction, then how and where can such a question ever be settled? If the people and courts of the land do not know what they themselves mean, who has authority to settle their meaning for them?" institution in 1849, had, in April last, (less than seven

> ing fair play in discussion. We often publish view which we utterly repudiate,-as, for example, in the case of those advocated by F. Barry, on our last page.

B Hon. N. P. BANKs had an ovation tendered him by his constituents, on Bunker Hill, on Friday evening last. Several thousand people were present.

A VALUABLE ANTI-SLAVERY TRACT.

sions, I had every reason to suppose that my lasker had come. But I have no heart or strength to his the sentence now, or to give you anything nor the

hint of what I have passed through since I ist ma you. It will be painful for me to go back to the best mere personal consideration that can move me un

THE COLLEGE JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCE, 80 lished by the Faculty of the Eclectic Medical Institu in Cincinnati, edited by Drs. J. R. Buchansa, h King, John W. Hoyt, William Sherwood, C. E. Cle land, and I. G. Jones, and published by Now, E stach, Keyes & Overend, 25 West Fourth street, cinnati. The number for August contains as inte ing report, by Prof. Sherwood, of the succenfu ment of a gentleman who had taken several gra-strychnine with the deliberate purpose of several suicide, while laboring under a feeling of issues mental depression. Lobelia, capsicum, seri & oil, tincture of camphor, with half a pint of street fee, were the remedies applied in this case. Is two weeks, the patient was apparently as well as well

been plundered.

taking the poison. He says of his one:-'I hope I shall never be impelled to commit again, but I am very certain I shall never away accomplish such a purpose by the same nears. Being by strychnine appears to me now to be used most horrid means of destroying life of which has sible for me to conceive."

NEW YORK CENTRAL COLLEGE. The annual fit logue of the Officers and Students of this Of (which is located at McGrawville, N. Y.,) he ju published. The number of students in the department is 27; in the academic department, \$ men 127-ladies 56. The fall term comt 4th inst. The winter term begins Dec. 11. The tution is open to both sexee, without regard h plexional differences, and is therefore deally been of encouragement. Among the Faculty we there name of an accomplished colored friend, Ger Vashon, A.M., Professor of Latin Language and rature ; also, the names of Miss Caroline & Car Professor of French Language, Drawing and his Lydia A. Caldwell, Professor of Empre Teacher of the English Department.

THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC, for 1867, by like Thomas, has just been published by Hicker, in Brown, Boston, and as an old favorite, with in lished reputation for rare good sense and plant mor, will of course obtain a wide circulation other useful things, it contains a list of all the and towns in Massachusetts, with their disasse Boston, the number of inhabitants in 1860, to the State census, and their Representa General Court. Lenox. in Berkshire, at from Boston, (185 miles,) and New Ashird, same county, has the smallest population of ad in the State-210; Hull numbering 252

METROPOLITAN RAILBOAD. Among the events of last week was the partial opening Metropolitan Railroad. The company, is bring their cars on the 17th, intended nothing nor exhibit their carriages and show their capamultitude who were assembled on the great at Wednesday last; but the great number of poswere seeking convey ance down town from Relation the Neck, induced them to run one car for the public accommodation. The first in morning was made for the purpose of costs ciry authorities of Roxbury into town, which we with great colat, and with entire satisfaction to cerned. In the course of the day, twenty b made, and 1104 passengers were carried over the in one car.
Since the 17th, notwithstanding the track?

ed with gravel, which had been put os for the of completing the grading operation, two been run regularly—the morning and erm as far down as Boylston street, with comp The oars have invariably kept to the trask, quently been leaded with ever 6fty passages. far, heavy draught horses only have they have readily performed the trips in a thi half less time than the omnibuses.

It is to be hoped the rails will be exten Washington Street to Cornhill, without drief. and treatment for the fret given you by those of the and who were permitted d brutality that will hard.

live among civilized peo-ficult to find a parallel to of civil war, taking all the the brutal murder of our function of the young man who ne to go back to the begin-

leted on my distressed perry during the past month? geration of these outrages murdered or drives from gone out to be heard from no

Of the number killed we ered, though at a terrible tory of our cause, it will be spoiling of our goods, and who have lost their friends

itates, if this work of blood and that speedily? good hope,

out, there must be much ing winter.
and other bedding will be every thing of the kind has

F MEDICAL SCIENCE, establication Medical Institute for J. R. Buchanan, John m Sherwood, C. H. Glescepublished by Moore, Will 5 West Fourth street, Coate purpose of committing od in this case. In about apparently as well as before of his case:—

y the same means. Posse-to me now to be one of the ying life of which it is po-LLEGE. The annual Cale Students of this College, ville, N. Y., has just been

students in the collegis idemia department, ger all term commenced on the without regard to con-therefore doubly deserving the Faculty we observe the colored friend, George & Latin Language and Life Miss Caroline A. Campbell ge, Drawing and Pai rtment.

AC, for 1867, by Robert L hed by Hickory, Sunn d favorite, with an od serve and prowide circulation. Amogme a list of all the circ
with their distances has
situate in 1850, according
teir Representation in the
Berkshire, is the fachand New Amburd, in the
a population of any test e population of any ton boring 262

d on the great occasion at number of people as in town from Rostory and run one car on that do not be from the first trip in t

re put on the horses an put on the horses and been been ing and evening rependent, with complete more to the track, and for passeogen, and fifty passeggra.

hy have been used,

he tripe in a third to

unce. will be ext

Kansas, Sept. 11, 1856 nd: I am yet alive, to the nd foer, and once more But I have had a lard

Mr. Branscomb. Agent of the Emigrant say, has returned to Massachusetts from Kan-uomunicates to the Springfield Republican an a secount of the state of affairs in Kansas up The pro-slavery army was essentially opersed, overawed and frightened by and dispersed, overween and the 5th inst., the of the Free State forces. On the 5th inst., marched from Lawrence to the pro-slavery marched from Lawrence to the pro-slavery marched that the opton, with five bundred men, and en-site the ruffian camp, demanded that the soners in the ruffian party's possession en up. Generals Richardson and Mar-y had aiready determined to give them ook, commander of the U. S. forces, also Cook, commander of the U. S. forces, also
Lone that the prisoners were or should,
and said the pro-slavery forces were
and returning to Missouri.
returned to Lawrence with his forces, and

SEPTEMBER 26.

The steamer Polar Star from Kansas 15th

The steamer rouse Star from Rampany of ts that Capt. Robinson, with a company of ery men, attacked a Free-State force at ry list on the 15th, killing two of their men, as their provisions, amenusition and horses, f. Col. Harvey, with 290 free sollers, at-inson, who had fortified himself in a log

Point.
(wo hours and losing twelve men, and
sounded, Col. Harvey proposed an ardays, which was accepted. Capt.
ee men killed, and had many wound-

three men killed, Gov. Geary was at worth was deserted. Gov. Geary was at

day the prisoners, including Mr. Hutchinson, d and others, were returned to Lawrence unof United States troops. Gen. Bichardson o-clavery leaders, accompanied them out sake, and were courteously received by They were well pleased with what they Lane. They were well pleased with what they and Gen. Richardson promised to advise against abore movements against the people of Lawrence.

Nr. Nute. (for whose safety the greatest appressive find had been entertained.) was also set at liberty; set if the safety finding his horses, stolen the fortnight besting finding his horses, stolen the fortnight besting along the safety finding the safety finding along the safety of these also, and with his party returned directly ee in time to swell the rejoicings over Gov.

() seawatomic of the retreat of the an army after the battle. It numbered nearly shundred men—the Free State party thirty.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28. The Times Kansas correspondor York, Sept. 23. The times a ansas correspond-pries the following particulars of the movements is troops previous to the recent attack upon Law-an account of which was received by Telegraph; Havvey attacked the town of Easton, on the 9th, host 10 c'olock on the evening of the 10th, his siscovered a small encampment of Carolinians. are discovered a sount 80 in number, but were well

here were only about 30 in number, but were well applied with horses, arms and provisions.

Gol. Harvey placed his men upon three sides of the compenent, and then marched in upon them within a very ranks of their picket guard before they were observed. As it was before survise, they were all asleep. ervel. As it was before sunrise, they were all asleep, iscluding the guard. When the first guard awoke, he gare the alarm, and the firing soon commenced from the camp upon our men; but as soon as Col. Harvey returned one fire, the Carolinians surrendered. They have three seriously wounded; we have none wounded. This company had in their possession the red flag call at Lawrence by the Carolinians on the 21st of May, with a lone star in the centre, and 'Southern right's written over it.

The lists of September, the time the Missourians hare intended to rally ngain, is to-morrow, and we have evidences that they are doing their atmost to erwhelm us. The stage-driver brings intelligence to-ght that there were 700 in Westport this morning, narch. nest of Gov. Geary, Gov. Price of Missouri,

By request of Gov. Geary, Gov. Price of Missouri, las issurd a proclamation, forbidding the citizens of that State from interfering illegally in our affairs; but in effect will be as tinkling brass to them. They will came, if they dare to, that is all. Our scouts to-day reported about 80 Missourians Southeast from Lawrence, about ten miles on the Westport road. Our souts have been increased to-night, and a messenger just in says a detachment is within a half mile of Frankin, and that the main force is near; also that several handred are expected to-morrow or to-night.

handred are expected to morrow or to night.

We are now detailing men to assist the Franklin company, should an attack be made.

The fort on Mount Oread is nearly completed, and we have placed two companies and two pieces of artillations.

ley there to-night.

Gor. Geary is in Lecompton, and we expect a visit from him soon. His clerk, Mr. Adams, has just arrived in town, and says the Governor will do his atmost to restore peace. Mr. Adams was present when the news came that a party was approaching near Franklin, and has once dispatched a messenger to the Governor, and rays 300 U. S. troops will be here before morning, as this town is threatened by the invaders.

SLAVERY AND KANSAS. The Squatter Sovereign is SEATERY AND KARSAS. The Squatter Sovereign is the recognized organ of the Buchanan party in Kansas Territory. It receives the patronage of the administration, and carries the names of Buchanan and Breckintige at the head of its columns. That paper thus exposs the fixed purpose of those who have made Kansas field of strife and bloodshed:—

We are determined to repel this Northern invasion, and make Kansas a slave State, though our rivers should be colored with the blood of the victims, and the tarcases of dead abolitionists should be so numerous in not be deterred in our purpose. Let those who desire groves in Kansas engage in this unboly and unjust war-against the extension of our beloved institution, that is how being waged against the South by the fanatics of

THE FEDERAL TROOPS TO BE USED TO EXPEL THE FREE STATE MEN IN KANSAS. The Richmond Examiser, one of Mr. Buchanau's principal supporters in Viginia, exults over the passage of the Army Bill, and thus indicates the policy to be pursued towards the infortunite free settlers in Kansas. It vindictively demands their bloody expulsion:—

The timely action of the President has disconcerted hese plans, and put a new face on affairs. The army a still on foot in Kansas, and we are glad to see that oner, the abolition commander at Fort Leavenrth, has got leave of absence from the seat of the treables, which we hope is of indefinite duration. Lane and Brown, and their army of lazaroni and thieves, will have to face the Federal troops on one side, while the infuring pre-slavery men, who are mustering by thousands, will altage them in the rear. THEY HAVE SO AED THE WHIRLWIND; LET THEM REAP THE STORMS.

AR EDITOR HUNG IN KANSAS. The Evansville (Ind.)

We learn by a gentleman just come from Green Caste, Putnam county, that Alf. Patrick, Eq., formerly editor of the Putnam County Bansir, was hung in Leavenworth by the border ruffians a short time in Leavenworth by the border ruffians a short time time. The news first came as a rumar, which was not believed till verified by a letter to one of his relatives. Mr. Patrick was well known over the State as an editer. He was a vigorous and spley writer, and before his departure for Kansas was a strong pro-slavery man, and advocated the American cause. After his arrival in Kansas, having opportunity of observing the cause and conduct of the pro-slavery men there, he wrote home letters signifying a decided change in his tieve, and detailed dangers he had escaped from holding opinions sympathetic with those of the Free State Ben. The news is now here, that for holding and declaring his honest opinions, he has been hung.

From the Spartanburg (S. C.) Spartan. LETTER FROM KANSAS. The following letter, though not as late as the public and published accounts, is important as coming from a lormer resident of our town and District, and affords reliable assurance that facts warrant the exciting news we have from Kansas:—

LEAVENWORTH, August 17, 1856.

LEAVESWORTH, August 17, 1856.

DEAR SIR.—The excitement prevails to an alarming extent. Lane is in the Territory, murdering the pro-slavery men, burning their houses, and driving their wives and children into the woods for shelter. Expresses have been sent into Missouri for aid. We expect a large force from there to-morrow. The editor. Printer and davil of this office [Leavesworth Journal] will warch to-morrow; consequently, there will be no formal issued until peace is restored. We are going to exterminate every one of the villains from the Territory, giving no quarter and expecting none. tory, giving no quarter and expecting none.

J. T. BROWN.

CLOTHING FOR KARSAS. We are gratified to learn that a generous response has been already made to the urgest oall for clothing for Karsas. Sewing 'bees' have taken the matter in hand with great promptitude, and it is computed that one thousand suits of substantial clothing are already in readiness to go forward. This should not check the energies of those at work, as a much larger supply will be needed for the severity of this winter.

Flannel or woolen clothing, well made for service, answer best the object desired.—[Boston Advertiser.

ANDREW JACKSON AND JAMES BUCHANAN. INAUGURATION OF THE PRANKLIN STATUE.

ANDREW JACKSON AND JAMES BUCHANAN.

'Hemmitage, February 28, 1846.
'Your observations with regard to Mr. Buchanan are correct. He showed want of moral cowrage in the affair of the intrigue of Adams and Clay—did not do me justice in the expose he then made, and I am sure about that time did believe there was a perfect understanding between Adams and Clay about the Presidency and Secretaryship of State. This I am sure of; but whether he viewed that there was any corruption in the case or not, I known not; but one thing I do know, that he wished me to combat them with their own were before so unanimous and emulous in doing bonor to a man.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop has the honor of originating the plan. In an address before the Massachusetts Chartable west, to let my friends say. if I was elected, I would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State. This, to me, appeared to be gross corruption, and I repelled it with honest indignation, as I thought it deserved.

'ANDREW JACKSON.'

The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner having brought to light and published the above-mentioned letter, the

The Nashville (Tenn.) Banser having brought to commenced.

Richard S. Greenough was selected as the artist. The Richard S. Greenough was selected as the Ames Management of the Management of the Management o

The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner having brought to light and published the above-mentioned letter, the Louisville Courier, a Buchanan paper, but a former supporter and eulogist of Gen. Jackson, arraigns to the Banner, and vindictively assails and endeavors to blacken the memory of Gen. Jackson, as follows:

'A private letter written by Jackson in 1843, just before his death, MEANLY VILIFYING BUCHAN. AN, charging him with cowardioe and falsehood, is shamelessly dragged forth to defeat Buchanan. The Linguistic of the City Hall. The costume is the ordinary citizen's dress of Franklin's time, the outside containing this letter, and next upon those who have brought it to light for political effect now, for the first time. They who "heap opprobrium mountain high upon the grave of Jackson," are they who have discontained that, to the last, no touch of justice or magnanimity towards an opponent or rival ever entered his breast, and that his only use for friends was to make tools of them.'

But upon the policy of dissolving the Union, of separating the South from her Northern enemies, and establishing a Southern confederacy, parties, presess, politicians and people, are a unit. THERE IS NOT A SINGLE PUBLIC MAN IN HER LIMITS. NOT ONE OF HER PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES OR ONE OF HER PRESENT REPRESENTATIVES OR SENATORS IN CONGRESS, WHO IS NOT PLEDGE TO THE LIPS IN FAVOR OF DISUNION. We have had enough of the 'glorious Union.' The association, on our part, has long been dishonorable; now, what with genteel scoundrelism, exhibited in fashionable bankrupteies, foreign and free negro riots, open and professed inficielty, &c., the connection has become actually disreputable. A thoroughly organized disunion party is the desideratum, and until such be formed at the South, all time devoted to political discussion will be time wasted.'

Senator A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, said recently in the Senate:— SENATORS IN CONGRESS, WHO IS NOT PLEDG-ED TO THE LIPS IN FAVOR OF DISUNION.

'If you fancy that our devotion to the Union will FRANKLIN PRESS. The Boston Gazette gives the

THE DESIGNS OF THE SLAVE POWER. In 1846, a writer in one of the South Carolina papers gave utterance to the following sentiments:—

The vile demagogues who charge the Republicans with rebellion in voting for the provise to the Army Bill, only show the black toryism of their hearts. Hear what James Madison said:

The House of Representatives can not only refuse,

es from the authorities of sister cities in different parts of the country were sent by telegraph and read on the occasion, at once illustrating the advancement of science since the days of Franklin and his discoveries and ex-

periments in electricity, which have led to such great eaults.

The oration of Mr. Winthop was an eloquent and fin-

"If you fancy that our devotion to the Union will keep us in the Union, you are mistaken.

"We tell you candidly, we have calculated the value of the Union."

The Charleston Mercury, the leading organ of the South Carolina Democracy, thus urges the peculiar champions of Southern rights in Congress to stick by the interests of slavery at all hazards:—

"We hope that our sentinels in Washington will keep bright watch in the coming night, and with a spirit kindling to the crisis, present an unyielding front to the onset. Let the government perish, but let the South be preserved."

The Richmond Enquirer of the 26th ult. says; "If Fremont be elected, there is not the slightest hope that the Union will last an hour after Mr. Pierce's term expires."

Gen. Houston, United States Senator from Texas, said the other day—

"They tell me, if Fremont is elected, forty thousand bayonets will bristle about the Capitol—that the South, in fast, will scoele. Mr. President, I scorn the suggestion! There will be neither bristling bayonets nor secession." tion will not admit of its removal. Hence the printers, in order to obtain the copy, took their cases to the Society's rooms, and are busily employed in setting it up

THE HORICULTURAL EXHIBITION. The Annual Expert there, but insures the acquisition of territory which shall widen the field of Southern enterprise and power in the future. And the final result will be to readjust the whole balance of power in the confederacy, so as to give us (the South) the control over the operations of the government in all time to come. If the South be but true to itself, the day of its depression and suffering is gone, and gone for ever.'

THE HORICULTURAL EXHIBITION. The Annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at the Boston Music Hall has been open during the past week, and has been visited by large numbers of delighted spectators. The show of fruits and flowers was never equalled, in most respects, and the whole appearance of the hall, with its beautiful, tasteful decorations, was very attractive. There were many beautiful and the one which took the first prize, was a design representing a fountain with several basins, happily

Donelson on Fillmore. The following query, which answered itself when propounded by Andrew J. Donelson, a little over four years ago, does not require an answer now:

'Is it not, to the plain sense of every plain man, a monstrous folly to ask a National Democrat to sustain Mr. Fillmore, now repudiated by two thrids of his own party as an eleventh hour apostate from his known abolitionism of 1848, to the old Democratic doctrine of non-intervention, as embodied in the compromise?'

Then And Now. John Van Buren is stumping it for Buchanan in the West. In 1848, he made a speech, in which he uttered the following declaration:

'If I ever role for or advocate the election of any man to office, holding views apposed to the doctrines of the Buffalo Platform, may my right head forget its cusaving, and my longue cleave to the roof of my month.

What if this contemptible demagogue should be taken at his word?

THE COOLIE TRADE. The barbarous nature of the coolie trade may be inferred from the following statement by the Havana correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce:—

The House of Representatives can not only refuse, but they alone can propose the supplies requisite for the support of Government. They, in a word, hold the purse—that powerful instrument by which we behold, in the history of the British Constitution, an infant and humble representation of the people gradually enlarging the sphere of its activity and importance, and finally reducing, as far as it seems to have wished, all the overgrown prerogatives of the other branches of the government. This power over the purse may, in fact, be regarded as the most complete and effectual tweapon with which any Constitution can arm the immediate representatives of the people, for obtaining a REDRISS OF EVERY OBLEVANCE, AND FOR CARRING A REDRISS OF EVERY OBLEVANCE, AND FOR CARRING INTO EFFECT EVERY JUST AND SALUTARY NEASURE.

NOT TO BE TOLERATED. The New Orleans Delta says:—

OUT TO BE TOLERATED.

Not TO BE TOLERATED. The New Orleans Delta waters to prevent self-destruction.*

OUT TO BE TOLERATED.

Not TO BE TOLERATED. The New Orleans Delta waters to prevent self-destruction.*

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Not TO BE TOLERATED. The New Orleans Delta waters to prevent self-destruction.*

OUT TO BE TOLERATED.

Not TO BE TOLERATED. The New Orleans Delta waters to prevent self-destruction.** Arrived August 30th, British ship Duke of Port.

We have one consolation at least—that is, that we of the South can and will outlive the degradation of Fremout's election. [Brave'] It will unite us. It will hasten that event, (a Southern confederacy, embracing Cuba, Nicaragua and Merico,) which many regard as inevitable, by presenting an issue in which the South will unite to a man. The insult of such as election of such a man, on such a platform, will not be borne by the Southern people. [Oh! oh!] It will be a blow in the face." [Territle!]

Such threatenings as these are but the challitions of a cowardly spirit, and merely signify—both!

FRESH IMPORTATIONS OF SLAVES INTO CUBA. A correspondent of the New York Times, writing rom Havana, under date of Aug. 25th, mys :--

THE DEATH OF JAMES ALDRICH. Among the deaths recently announced in New York was that of James Aldrich. In 1836, he relinquished the occupation of merchant, and devoted himself to literary pursuits, for which his natural fondness and cultivated taste well qualified him. He edited several popular periodicals, and in 1840 established a paper called the Literary Gazette, in which first appeared many of the poems which established his reputation as one of the poets of America, and gave him a place in Dr. Griswold's collection. One of these, 'A Death-Bed Scene,' is familiar to most readers:

Yet lived she at its close, And breathed the long, long night away, In statue-like repos

But when the sun in all its state Illumed the Eastern skies, She passed through Glory's morning gate, And walked in Paradise.'

Affray on the Emma Dean, at Evansville Affray on the Emma Dean, at Evansville, between the Barber and Mate-the Barber Killed.—
We learn that a difficulty arose on Friday, on board the steamer Emma Dean, near Evansville, which resulted stally to one of the parties concerned. Mr. Reilly, the mate of the steamer, went into the barber shop on the boat, and, while there, became involved in a quarrel with the negro who kept the saloon. The mate struck the barber, when the latter retaliated by cutting him the barber, when the latter retailated by cutting him very severely several times with a razor, and then ran. Reilly gave chose with an axe, and followed the negro to the Kentucky shore, where the latter jumped into a skiff, and was pushing out into the river, when the mate threw the axe at him. It struck the negro on the head, and knocked him overboard; he sunk immediately, and was seen no more. The mate, as far as we can learn, was not arrested.—Cin. Columbian.

Death of an Artist .- Seth Cheney, an artist of distinction, died at Manchester, Conn., on the 17th inst. His age was about 55. Mr. Cheney's drawings in crayon are said to be among the most remarkable things of their kind. The New York Evening Postre-lates the following trait in his character:—

'It is remarkable that he would not draw the like 'It is remarkable that he would not draw the likeness of any one for whom he had not a personal respect. His circumstances did not compel him to depend solely on his art for a livelihood, and when importance to allow any distinguished man of defective morals whom other artists might be proud to paint, to sit to him for a likeness, he steadily refused. He would not consent to copy traits of sensuality and dissimulation in the countenance of any man, whatever his station or influence.'

In this epoch of penal Rights of Woman find new reaching the state of the Found Rights of Woman find new reaching the state of the Found Rights of Woman find new reaching the state of the Found Rights of Woman find new reaching the state of the Found Rights of Woman find new reaching the state of the Found Rights of Woman find new reaching the state of the Found Rights of Woman find new reaching the state of the Found Rights of Woman find new reaching the state of the Found Rights of Woman find new reaching the state of the found Rights of Woman find new reaching the state of the found Rights of Woman find new reaching the state of the found Rights of Woman find new reaching the state of the found Rights of Woman find new reaching the state of the found Rights of Woman find new reaching the state of the found Rights of Woman find new reaching the state of the found Rights of Woman find new reaching the state of the found Rights of Woman find new reaching the state of the found Rights of Woman find new reaching the state of the found Rights of Woman find new reaching the state of the found Rights of Woman find new reaching the state of the found Rights of Woman find new reaching the state of the found Rights of Woman find new reaching the state of the found Rights of Woman find new reaching the state of the found Rights of Woman find new reaching the state of the found Rights of Woman find new reaching the state of the found Rights of Woman find new reaching the state of the found Rights of Woman find new reaching the state of the

Death of Sir John Ross.—The English papers announce the death of Admiral Sir John Ross, the veteran Arctic navigator. He entered the English Navy in 1786, sevents years ago. His most important services were rendered in the Arctic regions, where, in 1818, he sailed along with Sir W. E. Parry. He was afterwards, from May, 1829, until October, 1833, employed in the Victory steamer, on a fresh expedition to the Arctic regions. He afterwards signalized himself at Stockholm, receiving through the war thirteen wounds.

In this epoch of political and social excitement, the advocates of the Equal Rights of Woman find new reason to preclaim again their censtant demand for a consistent application of the democratic principles for the emancipation not alone of one class, or one nation, but of one half of the human race.

We accordingly invite All who believe that government derives its just powers from the consent of the go

wounds.

All who believe in a fair day's wages for a fair day's wages for a fair day's wark;

All who believe in a fair day's wages for a fair day's wark;

All who believe in the equal right of all children in the community to its public provisions for education;

All who believe in the equal right of all children in the community to its public provisions for education;

To meet in Convention at the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of October next, to consider whether these rights and principles shall continue to be popularly limited to one half the members of the community.

The sugar crop at New Orleans this year as fallen off nearly or quite two-thirds, or 200,000

The total receipts of cotton at the same

LUCY STONE, Sec'y. has fallen off nearly or quite two-thirds, or 200,000 hogsheads. The total receipts of cotton at the same port are 1,756,288 bales, which is an increase of nearly balf willion bales.

Mrs. Shehan, 65 years old, tried to climb

Davy Jones's Locker' must contain an immense amount of treasure. In 1854, twenty-five millions of dollars were sunk in the ocean; in 1855, which was comparatively free of storms, only fifteen millions—making an average of twenty millions per annum for two years.

12th, 1856.

Andrew T. Foss, Marius R. Robinson, and other speakers are expected to be present.

By direction of the Executive Committee,
THOMAS CHANDLER, Rec. Sec'y.

Great Time for Railroads.—On the day of the Franklin States Inauguration, not less than 100,000 persons went into Boston on rails. The eastern road carried 10,000; and the Newburyport road from that place had agree train consider.

Dr. T. W. Parsons, of Boston, is the successful competitor for the Fremont prize song, for which one hundred dollars had been offered by the Boston Re-

An Editorial Quarrel.-Judge Walker, o An Editorial Quarrel.—Judge Walker, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and Reed of the Commercial, have had a street fight. As Mr. Reed, editor the Commercial, was passing the Enquirer office on Wednesday, Judge Walker, of the latter paper, who happened to be stepping into the street, saluted him in a menacing manner, and approached with an uplifted cane. Mr. Reed drew a pistel from his pooket, presented it at Mr. Walker, and invited him to 'come on,' whereupon the latter retreated into the office, and took shelter behind the door, where he also drew a pistol from his pooket, but no shots were exchanged. Canes are one thing, and pistols quite another.

A furious nigger-driving journal laments that while two million copies of Sumner's speech have been put in circulation, only about a thousand copies of Butler's reply have been purchased for circulation

THE TWENTY-THIRD National Anti-Slavery Bazaar

A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Havana, under date of Aug. 25th, mys:—

'Since my last advices, we have had one cargo of megroes from the coast of Africa landed at Bahia Honda. The number safely delivered to our Christian bonds was two hundred and fifty. Two cargoes have been landed in the past six weeks to the eastward, on the north coast in the past six weeks to the eastward, on the north coast in the past six weeks to the eastward, on the north coast in the past six weeks to the eastward, on the north coast in the past six weeks in the coastward, on the north coast of Coula, covering eight hundred and fibry five introduced to ure philanthropy not less than two thousand subjects. It is almost impossible to obtain correct data of the infamous traffic on either side of Coula, as officials of the government near the various localities seem to be interested in the concealment.

'I am informed that a vessel, merchant, brig or schooner, which recently arrived at Baltimore, (say six weeks since, or thereabout,) loaded with molasses from Trinidad, had discharged a cargo of three hundred and fifty negroes, the day previous to her commencing to load at that port; and from the character and position of my informant, I have no doubt of the fact, although for personal reasons he declined giving me the names of the vessel and the parties interested. From various sources and vague reports, I am inclined to believe, after making large allowances for exaggeration, that not less than fourteen thousand Africans have been landed in Cuba within the last eight manthe. Any person now obtaining knowledge of a landing, and using the information by reporting it to the subordinates of the Government, if he resists offered husbinoncy, is liable to be quite with each arge against persons who can be found; so, after a few months punishment by imprisonment, the winess is set free, with the salutary caution to keep betier counsel in future.

SLAVENT IN ORBON. There is a large Missouri feet; and we confidently call on eve

SLAVERY IN OREGON. There is a large Missouri population here, and occasionally a narral feet; and we accelerate the propose of raising funds to that effect; and we accelerate SLAVERY IN OREGON. There is a large Missouri population here, and occasionally a negro is seen among them. In one instance, a girl has changed hands twice, in the second instance, she was, it is reported, sold for \$300. There are intelligent and prudent people in Oregon, who honestly declare their convictions that there will be a tremendous struggle to legalize slavery in this Territory yet; and unless a change of administration should occur at Washington, all the influence of the General Government will go in favor of the movement. The writer has been a resident of Oregon for eight years, and during that time he has heard government officials, and appointees of the President, argue earnest. years, and during that time he has heard government officials, and appointees of the President, argue earnest-labelitionists in Congress, help us; for our funds go ly for the introduction of slavery into Oregon. And if pro-slavery sentiments prevail in Kansas, then Oregon will be the next field for the propagandists to pounce upon. It will probably be some years before Oregon will be a State.—Oregon cor. N. Y. Times. of slavery, which every profound thinker clearly sees

of the same at the close of our undertaking.

Communications may be addressed to the Committee at 21 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., or to 188 Nassau street, MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.

MARY MAY, LOUISA LORING. ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, ANNE WARREN WESTON. ANN GREENE PHILLIPS, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, HELEN E. GARRISON, ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL, SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, MARY WILLEY. ABBY FRANCIS, ANNA SHAW GREENE. MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, ELIZABETH GAY, HENRIETTA SARGENT. SARAH R. MAY. CAROLINE WESTON, SUSAN C. CABOT, MARY H. JACKSON. SARAH BLAKE SHAW, LYDIA D. PARKER, ELIZA F. EDDY, EVELINA A. S. SMITH, ELIZABETH VON ARNIM,

of their peers ;—
All who believe in a fair day's wages for a fair day's

Editors , please copy.

MICHIGAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. at Springfield, on Monday, but slipped back, and her body was cat in two by the locomotive.

The third Anniversary of this Society will be held at the Union Meeting-House, Plymouth, Wayne County, Michigan, on Saturday and Sunday, October 11th and 12th, 1856.

There are said to have been twenty clergymen on the San Francisco Vigilance Committee—
most of them Methodists.

WORCESTER COUNTY (NORTH) ANTI-SLA-VERY SOCIETY.—A quarterly meeting of this Society will be held at WESTMINSTER, on Sunday, October 5th.

George Peabody.—It is expected that the Hon. George Bancreft will preside at the public dinner to be given to Mr. George Peabody by the merchants and literary men of New York. Mr. Everett will preside at the public dinner to be given to Mr. Peabody at the Revere House in Boston.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER and JOSEPH A. HOW-LAND, Agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings at the Town Hall in FRAMINGHAM, (Centre,) on Sunday next, Sept. 28th, forenoon, aftermoon and evening, at the usual hours.

ditional sum of \$4000 to the Kansas fund in aid of the Free State men, making in all \$9000 contributed by him since June 15. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—CHARLES E. HODGES WI

Wm. STMINGTON BROWN, M. D., author of 'Chemistry for Beginners,' &c., respectfully intimates, that he is ready to enter into engagements with Lyceum Committees, and others, for the delivery of his new Lec-THE POETRY AND MAGIC OF SCIENCE.

Which will be illustrated with many beautiful and startling Experiments; or for the delivery of short Courses of Popular Lectures on Physiology or Chemistry.

Terms may be ascertained, by addressing Prof. W. S.
Brows, New England Female Medical College, 274
Washington street, Boston.

NOTICE. The First Independent Baptist Fe-male Society will celebrate their Eighteenth Anniversa-ry on Thursday evening next, October 2, by an address from WILLIAM C. NELL, at the Joy street Church. The evening's exercises will terminate with a Social The evening's exercises will ter

ALICE H. STANDIN, Secretary.

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN will lecture on American Slavery in the Town Hall, Quincy, on Sun-day evening next, Sept. 28.

HOW TO IMPROVE THE MEMORY

All know that the memory is the principal thing on which we rely for storing up the treasures of science, and that it is the depository of all acquired learning, and unless it is strong, nothing can be acquired and remembered. The common mode of improving this faculty is by years of intense study in the languages; and that, by a great outlay of mency. I have discovered a method by which the memory can be improved and strengthened, and increased in value nearly two thirds in six months, or doubled in one year. My method does not require more than ten or fifteen minutes. thirds in six months, or doubled in one year. My method does not require more than ten or fifteen minutes each day; and the time thus spent is that which is generally occupied in doing nothing. This way of improving the memory does not require hard study or labor, and by it, old or young can improve that great faculty. This is no humbug, nor is it talk; and I can easily prove my assertion; and all will be satisfied after trying. For a complete knowledge of this method, enclose fifteen cents, or the value thereof in postage stamps, to A. M. RECTOR, S. Onondaga, N. Y. September 26.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, the splendid Panorama, known as BALL'S PICTORIAL TOUR OF AMERICA. Terms accommodating, for which please apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

DIED-In New Haven, (Ct.) August 7th, Ames G. son of Rev. Amos G. Beman, aged 16 years. Also, on the 31st of August, Mrs. Eunico S., wife of Rev. A. G.

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Ninth Annual Term will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1856, and continue four months.

PROFESSORS: Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine; John K. Palmer, M. D., Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Chemistry; Wm. Symington Brown, M. D., Anatomy and Surgery: Stephen Tracy, M. D., Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children; Wm. Symington Brown, M. D., Physiology, Hygiene, and Medical Jurisprudence; Mary R. Jenks, M. D., Assistant Lecturer on Obstetrics, &c., and demonstrator.

tor.

Fee, \$5 for each of the six branches. Forty free scholarships are provided by the Legislature for pupils of this State. Application can be made, by letter or otherwise, at the College, 274 Washington street, Boston.

SAMUEL GREGORY, M. D., See'y.

DRED: A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp.

BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, Author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' etc. etc. 2 pols., 12 mg. Price, \$1.75.

THE attention of the thoughtful and religious portion of the community is carnestly asked for this book. The author has been fully sensible of her obligations to Christianity, and her work is full of the spirit of vital piety; a piety characterized by a beautiful and childlike faith, by cheerfulness and good works. The story of 'Aunt Milly's' conversion is one of the most signal instances of the power of religion to be met with, either in actual life or in fiction.

It is true that the elerical defenders of slavery are pretty severely handled, and that the sext of religion

pretty severely handled, and that the sort of religion which consists solely in attention to forms, to the anise, and mint, and cummin, passing by the 'weightier matters of the law,' meets with no especial favor. But in these respects, the author has only applied the teachings of the evangelists and apoetles to the men and to the affairs of the present day.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS,

13 Winter street, Boston. THE PRESIDENCY! DIX'S REPLY

Letter of Hon. Rufus Choate. This able document should be scattered broadcast Price 6 cents single; \$4 per hundred.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., PUBLISHERS. Bully Brooks's Speech at Columbia,

WITH AN ACCURATE PORTRAIT OF THIS NOTORIOUS ASSASSIN. IS PUBLISHED BY US AS A Republican Campaign Document.

Price 4 cents single; \$3 per hundred; \$20 per thousand. Send in the orders.

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY. S19-4t . PUBLISHERS.

FREMONT PRIZE SONGS. THE beautiful Songs in English and German, which were selected by the New York Committee, from 150 which were offered for the Prizes, are now in the

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., BOSTON.

and will be published in a few days in beautiful style, making four pages of music, the air from Bellini's soulstirring Liberty Song, with piano accompaniment, and an elegant Frontispiece. Price 25 cents each, with a liberal discount to the trade. Each Song will make four pages, and be published separately.

The trade in ordering will please specify whether the English or German song is wanted, or if an equal number of each.

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY, 117 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. H. P. B. JEWETT, Cleveland, Ohio.

SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & Co., New York. NO ANTI-SLAVERY NOVELS NEEDED WHEN THE TRUTH IS SO MUCH

Stronger and Stranger than Fiction. ANTHONY BURNS. A HISTORY.

BY CHARLES EMORY STEVENS. A ND such a history, reader! We beg you to purchase, or hire, or borrow, this tale of real life, drawn out in living characters by the classic pen of Mr. Stevens; and while perusing its pages, remember it is not a highly wrought picture of the imagination, but a veritable history of esenes which transpired in the city of Boston and in the State of Virginia. No wonder that

THOMAS JEFFERSON

trembled for his country, knowing as he did the enormities of a system capable of producing such direful results. Vivid portraitures of the prominent characters who figured in this diagraceful tragedy are given in this volume—Judge Loring, Gov. Gardner, B. F. Hallett, Gen. Edmands, and many others—with three engravings; one a view of the Night Attack on the Court House, one a view of the Military Procession, as it looked while passing down State street, the other a picture of the Church of the Fugitive Slaves in Boston;—making a handsome 12 mo. volume. Price, 75 cents.

PUBLISHED BY 31% Sets at JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY, 117 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

A. J. GROVER. Counsellor at Law-Land and Collecting Agency, EARLVILLE, Lasalle County, Illinois.

Cornelius Bramball, 186 Fulton st., O. R. Potter & Co., 169 Broadway, cor. Courtland st., Rushmere, Cone & Co., 12 and 14 Warren st., pps ads .REFERS TO mail saw and ad T

Thomas J. Hunt, Exchange street, Boston.
A. L. Paine, Suffolk Back,
Philander Shaw, East Abington, Mass.

**N. B. Particular attention paid to collecting fi Eastern Merchants, looking up titles to Lands, payir Taxes, buying and selling Lands, &c. &c. Earlville, Ill., July 2

POETRY.

For the Liberator. AMY MATILDA.

Thou wert the leveliest of thy sex, dear friend ; Around thee play'd all feelings that were kind, That seemed of heaven-which joyfully did lend A ne'er forgotten, charming grace of mind.

Thy very presence was a joy to all, Thy cheerful voice so pleasantly would fall, That startled Discord hurriedly hath fled.

For those, who 'neath Oppression's lash do smart, Thou'dst sadly weep, because thou couldst not save The surest road, Matilda, to thy heart, Was pleading for the wronged, unhappy slave.

Oh! I have seen thee, in the days gone by, When Happiness was seated on thy brow, Dispensing ever smiles, never a sigh, Surrounded by thy loved ones ;-is it now The same ? Alas ! it is not-eannot be again ;

Those loving bearts by distance are dispersed; Where Happiness once dwelt, Death now doth reign-Time bath the affections gloomily enhearsed. Then wert the young friend of my mother dear.

Who long since left us for the spirit home; And though I cannot check the rising tear, 'Tis joy to think where she is, thou hast flown Within a peaceful haven now thou art.

Where life's too frequent tempests caunot come :-Farewell, Matilda ! loving, kindly heart, Untroubled rest-thy pilgrimage is done. Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1856.

> From the New York Evening Post. LAMENT OF KANSAS.

Clouds gather drearily ; And I sit wearily. Wearily sigh. Ah! this great sorrow! Cometh no morrow? Is no succor nigh?

Fair spreads the woodland ; River and plain Mark nobly my good land; God's gifts are vain ! For this is the hour Of Slavery's power;

Worse than the savage The robber-bordes be : Ruthless who ravage The homes of the free Treading all right to earth-Crushing the fairest birth Of Liberty.

Minions of Slavery-Vile brotherhood-Wrought the foul knavery. Dyed it in blood. Scorned shall their name be; Burning their shame be; Traitors to good !

Your homes are sparkling, Fair sisters ! in light, While I sit darkling, Buried in night. By the freedom you cherish, Rise in your might!

FREMONT AND VICTORY. THE PRIZE SONG.

BY CHARLES S. WEYMAN. AIR- Suoni la Tromba.'-PURITANI.

Men of the North, who remember The deeds of your sires, ever glorious, Join in our pass victorious, The poen of Liberty ! Ha k! on the gales of November Millions of voices are ringing, Glorious the song they are singing-

Fremont and Victory ! Hurrah Join the great chorns they're singing, Fremont and Victory !

Come from your forest-clad mountains, Come from the fields of your tillage, Come forth from city and village. Join the great host of the free As from their cavernous fountains Roll the deep floods to the ocean, Join the great army in motion, Marching to victory !

Echo, from ocean to ocean, Fremont and Victory !

Far in the West rolls the thunder, The tumult of battle is raging. Where bleeding Kansas is waging Warfare with Slavery ! Struggling with foes who surround her, Lo ! she implores you to stay her ! Never-she shall be free ! Hurrah!

Swear that you'll never betray her ;

March ! we have sworn to support her : The prayers of the righteons shall speed us ; A chief never conquered shall lead us-Fremont shall lead the free! Then from those fields, red with slaughter Freedom to Kansas be given, Fremont shall make her free To Kansas shall freedom be given ;

Fremont shall make ber free!

Men of the North, who remember The deeds of your sires, ever glorious, Join in our pæan victorious, The pman of Liberty ! Hark ! on the gales of November Millions of voices are ringing, Glorious the song they are singing-Fremont and Victory !

Join the great chorus they're singing, Frement and Victory !

A NUT FOR THE LEARNED TO CRACK Ignoramus.

Whether was first, the egg or the hen? Tell me, I pray you, ye learned men. First Scribe. The hen was first, or whence the egg? Give us no more of your doubts, I beg. Second Scribe.

The egg was first, or whence the hen? Tell me how it could come, and when.

Ignoramus.

A fig for your learning ! 'tis fudge, I vow! If o ... s't settle this question now; So e ne I pray you, ye learned men, Whether was first, the egg or the hen?

THE LIBERATOR.

IS IT RIGHT TO CAST A VOTE? OSHKOSH . Wis., Sept. 11, 1856.

W. L. GARRISON :

cles in The Liberator, setting forth and enforcing the very lips in pro-slavery guaranties, yet I should be non-voting theory held by yourself and your particu- fully justified in swearing to support it, unless the nalar condjutors: these articles I presume are intended especially to influence the course of abolitionists in the favor of slavery. Under this view, I could without the right and duty of political action. Will you allow constitutional manner as such. I should be my own me the privilege of explaining to your readers how I judge of what is and what is not constitutional, and justify such action to the public, and to my own con-science? I would do this with modesty, claiming for my oath: yea more, I could be President, and if a my views and opinions no special originality; yet case should occur (which is not likely) that slavery knowing, that through the mouths of many witnesses, the truth shall be brought to light, and by much disviolated, then I could resign, as suggested by Mr.

seem to be struck with a singular regard for law and souls. precedent when discussing this point. You ask triumphantly, 'Have not the decisions of all the courts, and First-I maintain that the Constitution, interpreted obligation to return slaves to their masters under the ry instrument. rendition clause?' Of course they have. The deci- Second-If we are immoral in giving voluntary supsions of the people for the last twenty years have been port to the government by coting, you are equally so equally unanimous that you are a fanatic and a fool, by giving voluntary support thereto in money. and that the anti-slavery movement is a delusion of the Third-Admitting for argument's sake your prem devil. Does the authority of judges, legislators and ses respecting the Constitution, I utterly deny your clergymen have any weight with you in the latter case? conclus-I think it equally good in both cases, and not worth a slavery duty, which no man is justified in neglecting farthing in either.

Equally fallacious, I think, is the reference to conin this matter.

temporaneous history and the constitutional debates, to enable us to decide what the Constitution really does mean. The members of the Convention voted on and passed the instrument itself, not the speeches and thoughts of the members. When the people accepted To the Editor of the Liberator : the work of the Convention, they did not accept what I desire to make a few remarks on an article in the Mr. Gerry might have said in debate on this, Mr. Sher- Boston Journal of the 15th inst., which ought to open man on that, or Mr. Madison on the other clause : they the eyes of all genuine abolitionists who feel disposed accepted the Constitution itself.

up contemporaneous history-what Franklin might points :have said in a letter to somebody, or Jefferson may 1st. Freedom for Kansas, and a settlement of this have remarked on a public occasion : these matters exciting question have nothing to do with the question. I do not care, as far as the point under discussion is concerned, if it can be proved that every member of the Convention that formed the Constitution has stated in black and white that he intended the rendition clause to refer to slaves, and that he supposed Congress would pass just such a law as it has passed to enforce it. The question is not what the framers of the Constitution meant or thought, but what they did.

Now, it seems to me that we can interpret the rendition clause in favor of freedom, without doing vio-lence to the language. The same may be said of the its cry of 'no more slavery extension.' without limitathree-fifths representation clause. The clause that tion, going to fall back to such a petty issue as this? speaks of suppressing insurrection does not refer specially to slaves, but equally applies to Shay's rebellioncially to slaves, but equally applies to Shay's rebellion-ists of Massachusetts, Calboun nullifiers of South Car-ciling and all others who defects he laws and authority olina, and all others who defy the laws and authority of the government, whether slaves or freemen. As all civil government rests upon force, and would be nothcourse, that there must be such a clause in the Consti-

immorality of sustaining the government, (by us I mean political abolitionists,) and are constantly urging us to take what you are pleased to term a higher moral position. Now, you must not complain if we measure you by your own yardstick; while you are exhorting us to 'go up higher,' let us see if you consistently subject on the floor of Congress shall cease. practice your own doctrine. You constantly preach . Ha! are you there, Old Truepenny? ' Is new Re against voting and holding office, as though these were the only methods by which we can participate in the

so that the laws may be executed in rightcoursess; agitation! What is it to 'disconnect the government

Yet again-Admitting all you claim respecting the dom and slavery exist together in these States a and necessarily be an immoral act. There is a great deal in the Constitution beside the clauses deemed by to get itself into power, but that end gained, all agitation must cease. It would injure the party. We must countenance to that, we ought to do it. You think this cannot be done; I think it can. Let us see. I am us. Then must we listen to the dictates of a heart appointed postmaster or revenue collector, for instance.

Before entering upon the duties of my office, I am callsacrifices, and the race of doughfaces shall be perpetued upon to take an oath. What is the nature of the ated, and the Union shall be saved and the people beobligation? You will say, doubtless, I must swear to support the whole Constitution, with all its borrid pro- shackles ten fold heavier than before. slavery guarantees and obligations. It is true that I Abolitionists de not intend that agitatio must swear to support the Constitution without qualifi- they do desire a dissolution of the Union ; they de cation—what then? Does this lay upon me the obligation to perform all the duties ever required of any body
and every body by that instrument? To sak this question is to answer it. If this were so, every man that ever took an oath to support the Constitution is a per-jurer; for no man can do every thing in one office that hands with it. Let it alone, and time will justify our is required of all the officers, from Postmaster to President. The oath, in my estimation, amounts to just Boston, Sept. 20, 1856.

this, and no more : in taking it, I promise to perform the duties of my office in a constitutional manner; and the assets of my office in a constitutional manner; and this is the whole of it. Any other interpretation than this is absurd. If I am postmaster, I agree to charge the established rates, to go through the necessary forms, to make faithful returns, &c. &c. So of any other of-My DEAR SIR,-I have noticed recently several artifice. Hence the Constitution may be steeped to the presidential election. I am one claiming to be an ab-olitionist, without an if or a but; and yet holding to a member of Congress, and swear to do my duty in a cuseion the path of duty shall be made clear.

Whipple in a recent article in The Liberator.

The husbear that an eath to support the Constitu-

THE LIBERATOR.

The bugbear that an oath to support the Constitution tion, whether pro-slavery or anti-slavery. Here, you, commits the individual taking it irrevocably to every singularly enough, are in perfect agreement with the article, clause, line and syllable therein contained is the whole pro slavery sentiment, North and South ; you simplest sophistry ever believed by honest and confiding

Now to review very briefly :

the universal voice of the people, been in favor of the by English grammars and dictionaries, is an anti-slave-

sions, and maintain that voting is a high anti-

Let your readers and the public judge which is right

Very truly, yours, J. T. C.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

for the first or second time to forego their non-voting Now, let any man of good common sense read the principles, and vote for the Republican candidates at Constitution carefully, and be can tell whether that the coming election. The Journal, after stating that instrument sustains slavery or freedom, just as well as the South is ignorant of the true state of feeling at the the Chief Justice of the United States. If the lan- North, proposes that a document be prepared, setting guage is so ambiguous that it is hard to decide, or if forth 'what the North demands as a right, and what is the Convention, having the desire to sustain slavery, the true meaning of the great Northern movement now had not the courage to do it openly, then let every in progress,' and 'circulated broadcast through the doubt be given to the side of liberty. But do not bring South and West.' The document to embrace four

This is very well, but the abolitionists have a more

excellent way, which embraces not only freedom for Kansas, but for the whole nation; not only for white, but for black.

'2d. An admission of the principle, "No more slavery extension," at any rate, north of the Missouri compromise line."

slavery extension, at any rate, north of the Missouri Compromise line '! And is the great Republican parits cry of 'no more slavery extension,' without limitaup our assault upon the stronghold of the enemy, fall been abrogated, and desire nothing more than its restoration? No! we rejoice at it. The ultimate advanttution, even if there were not a slave in the country.

Again—You have a great deal to say to us about the derstand the philosophy of the anti-slavery movement, consent to any such step.

> 'Sd. An entire disconnection of the entire govern ment with the question of slavery, any further than may be necessary under the Constitution.
>
> 4th. An understanding that the agitation of this

publicanism nothing but old Whiggery? Is the same farce to be acted over again, with the same old stage thunder of the Union and the Constitution, the same Now, it is impossible for a man to live in the country drowey tune, 'no agitation,' 'discussion must be supwithout helping to support the government. This he pressed, with a new set of actors, and the old scenery may do voluntarily or by compulsion, as he may elect. retouched? Are we to take 'another round or two for If he choose the latter course, it brings the feeble indi- fun' in the same old treadmill? It will not do. The vidual ludicrously into combat with the giant arm of devil may dress like a gentleman, but the cloven hoof the government. If he choose the former course, there and caudal appendage will remain to identify him, and are various methods of participation. One is by vot- no rose water can effice the odor of the habitation he money to support the government, by purchasing imIs this all we have learned from the outrages of the last
ported goods that have paid a duty, by paying the taxsix years? Laws passed whose infamy words cannot gatherer, and by paying postage on letters and papers. describe, a solemn compact violated, a wide territory You denounce participation by voting as immoral, yet opened to slavery, the whole power and influence of the you voluntarily furnish money in the three ways men- government exerted to force slavery into it contrary to tioned, to buy Cuba, return fugitive slaves, or for any the wishes of a great majority of its settlers, peaceful other wicked use the government may choose. So far and industrious men driven to take refuge on foreign as I know, you do not even protest against its being soil or carried back to slavery, court-houses in chains, used in these ways spoken of, but pay it voluntarily, judges sitting under the protection of hired bayonets at least to the post-office. Yet you denounce us with and prejudging the case before them, women imprisa zeal and pertinacity worthy of a better cause and oned for teaching little children to read, mothers killmore logical position, for doing just what you do your- ing their children to save them from a living death, self every day. I voted against Franklin Pierce; you tyrannical judges stretching arbitrary power, the coundid not; but you have furnished the money to enable try plunged into civil war, women violated and men m his deeds of wickedness, and never scalped with more than Indian cruelty, barbarism and have demurred : yet by some wonderful hocus pocus, I ruffianism triumphant at Kansas and Washington, a am a participant in the government, and must bear President of the United States advising the people not my share for the wickedness of its acts, while your to concern themselves about their institutions, the very skirts are clear, and your hands white.

foundations of liberty overthrown and destroyed,—and

Does this position commend itself to common sense? all we are asked to do is to resist the extension of sla-The difference between you and me in this particular is very, 'at any rate, north of the Missouri Compromise this: I am doing all I can to put good men into office, line,' to remain faithful to the Constitution, and to stop you are saying, in effect—' Elect any body you please, Pierce, Buchanan, Fillmore, it is all the same to me, the Constitution'? Is it not to allow slavery to re-I will do nothing to prevent it, and when elected, I will main a basis of representation, to agree to the surrer do all you wish me to, voluntarily, towards paying the der of fugitive slaves, to pledge the whole power of expenses.' Let right-minded and conscientious men the government to sustain the 'peculiar institution '? and women judge which of the two occupies the most What is it to stop agitation? Is it not to fiddle while practical and efficient ground of opposition to slavery. Rome is burning? Is it not to sacrifice our dearest When you will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and rights, to neglect our most sacred duty? Is it not to refuse to sweeten your coffee with West India sugar, slumber while the Slave Power is preparing a new when you will refuse absolutely to pay your taxes, and plot to spring upon us, more hideous than those which let your property be sold to satisfy the law, when you have preceded it? Is it not to say to the slave, We will decline to use the post-office, and send your letters and papers by private hand for conscience sake, then political abolitionists will give you credit for consisten
bor? So long as there is electricity shall there be cy, as they now do for sincerity, devotion and conscien- thunder and lightning ; so long as a spark lights upon gunpowder shall there be an explosion; so long as free character of the Constitution, I cannot therefore admit there be agitation and turmoil, the sea and waves roaryour conclusion, that the supporting of it must always ing. The wolf cannot yet lie down with the lamb. The

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS LIVONIA, (Mieb.) Sept. 14, 1856.

ing. 29th, from the pen of James Barnahy, directly takes cognizance? and unsparingly assailing the honesty of A. J. Davis—
or manner of operation?

Knowledge is useful, rationales desirable; but if they ad Man of Science.

Your correspondent commences his disquisition by P. S. Meetings of all kinds, and horse races, over

He next says that the amount of scientific knowledge grown, true men and women. displayed in Mr. Davis's works is far too great to be ed from one who has never read at all on scientihe subjects, and that a young man of acute and vigorhis time to reading, acquire the amount of scientific Mr. D's

This last proposition we are not prepared to dispute ; but does it necessarily follow that Mr. Davis's scientific lar religionists. I am perfectly content to leave you to knowledge was acquired in that manner? The passage certainly means this, if it has any meaning, thus charging Mr. D. with the grossest imposture and deception, alleging no reason save that such might very possibly be the case ! Rather a flimsy pretext for so grave a charge.

which have neither the merit of novelty, originality, works for any save such as are familiar with the sciences on which they treat; that he adopts many old

The things to be established are opposed to the con-

This mode of argument strikes me as about as logical heart, and the trustworthiness of its intuitions. as that of the Irishman, who, when arraigned for steal- I do not claim that any great number of those wi see me stale it.

dent he kind enough to show wherein consist some of would lead to a plurality of loves. Mr. D's ' blundering ' and falsehoods, ' having neither the merit of originality nor novelty." In search of truth.

Yours, R. L. ALEXANDER.

JAMES BARNABY AND A. J. DAVIS. SALEN, (Ohio,) Sept. 15, 1856.

In a late number of THE LIBERATOR is an article

I am well acquainted with your correspondence which have know him to be posted in the philosophies which have intentionally) misrepresented us? In taking the post excited the admiration of Andrew J. Davis's readers, who, not being general readers, are ignorant of the fact that similar philosophies are to be found elsewhere. a grievous wrong. You will yet take back those hard Now, the important question in this discussion is, Did A. J. D. obtain his ideas, directly or indirectly, from know us to be your equals in purity, and your superiwhat was written by Lardner, Nicol and others, or were they impressed by influx? True it is, the same philosophy may be found in books written before Davis wrote, but did he derive his theory from them? the statements respecting his early education, his subsequent habits and mode of life may be relied on, and THE TRAFFIC IN CIRCASSIAN WOMEN.

then read a scientific work. His opposes who hear this must question his verselity or their own conclusions. It is discrete to guard against humbuggery, but it well to know that we are liable to the opposite extreme. Our predictions may as effectually disqualify as for the perception of truth on the one hand, as the detection of error on the other. We have each our measure or test, by which we try all things. In the first place, it is requisite that these measures, these tests, be accurate; and secondly, that we use them with care and skill. Who that the Spiritualistic can have the test by which to rry Spiritualism? The blind cannot seed on the dispress the extractions of the dispress that extracted the control of th

rance. Growth and reproduction in the animal and vegetable kingdoms are facts; some of the essential conditions are known, but of the energy, force or vital-Deron Liberator:
I noticed with regret an article in THE LIBERATOR of ity which is in operation during the processes, who says the pen of James Barnaby, directly takes cognizance? Who can tell its mode of existence

ising views concerning Government, social, cannot be attained by present development, better no olitical and ecclesiastical, ideas in theology unparalignore the facts. If we deny or repudiate all phenomenators are that come not within the limits of our comprehension, we shall be in danger of finding ourselves alone in ontinent, has carned for himself the title of Reformer space, if we do not soon doubt that we are ourselves in

he assumption that yourself and other intelligent re- for the present. The last meeting of the Friends of rmers exercise much less than your usual discrimina- Progress was better than last year, I think; I should ion when treating of matters pertaining to spiritual be happy to know that thus much might be said at each ntercourse, citing as proof thereof your notice of Da-is's Penetralia, &c. He then proceeds to assert that are more of one mind. I should have preferred to have he popularity of A. J. Davis's works is attributable had a session, at least, occupied in discussing Educanore to the fact of their claim to a 'superior origin,' tion, but the meeting decided that ten minutes would than to any intrinsic merit of their own. Next we find suffice. Did they believe, as I do, that it underlies all the following harmonious sentence in immediate juxta- reform, they would have decided differently. They labor to cure evil, I to precent it. We may see eye to eye "I am well aware that several persons of respectable scientific and literary attainments have spoken of Mr. D's works in terms of unqualified praise. "The scientific importance claimed for Mr. D's works has been admitted by but few persons of high literary attainment."

The cure evil, I to present it. We may see eye to eye by and by. I hope no one will understand me to mean by the oft-mouthed word education, less than that course of training which develops the moral and social natures so as to draw out (not drive in) the best specimens of humanity,—if possible, a generation of full

PREE LOVE AND MARRIAGE

HENRY C. WRIGHT:

ous intellect, a taste for reading and a good memory, with access to such works as Dr. Lardner's and Professor Nicol's Lectures, the Vestiges of Creation, &c., the resolution discussed at the Sheboygan Falls Conventions of the resolution discussed at the sheboygan Falls Conventions of the resolution discussed at the sheboygan Falls Conventions of the resolution discussed at the sheboygan Falls Conventions of the resolution discussed at the sheboygan Falls Conventions of the resolution discussed at the sheboygan Falls Conventions of the resolution discussed at the sheboygan Falls Conventions tion, neither did I care. I charged the author of that knowledge requisite te the production of such works as Your chief aim, no doubt, was to show up the popu-

draw the picture of their inconsistency and hypocrisy; but you must do it without casting odium upon of all things most sacred and beautiful to me, or I shall resent the indignity and injury to the best of my abil-

He next denies all intention to underrate Mr. D's
works, and then proceeds to say (we suppose as proof of
lieving in free lust or polygamy, and the other cherishhis excellent intentions) that the works are far inferior ing the exclusive conjugal love; and you speak as to the 'Vestiges of Creation,' which itself contains though these two classes included all of the advocates of many inaccuracies; that they contain many assertions free love. Now this representation, instead of being truthful and sensible, is foolish and stupid in the high which have neither the merit of novelty, originality, est degree. You cannot quote a sentiment or a line nor TRUTH; that his blundering and theorizing unfit his est degree. You cannot quote a sentiment or a line from any advocate of free love favoring any thing that bears the least resemblance to polygamy. If you can, errors and discovers no new truth; and finally clinches I ask you to do it. In my previous letter, I showed his argument against the honesty of Mr. Davis by the trary systems on the one hand, and freedom on the othciousness, reason, judgment and experience of MYSELF and of mankind generally. Hence the testimony which sustains them must be stronger than their own inherent is unlike both in being natural, spontaneous, and free, Marriage and polygamy are alike in being arbi and in recognizing the native purity of the human

ing a coat, and direct evidence having been produced may properly be styled free lovers, believe in the excluthe fact, indignantly exclaimed, 'And shure, yer sive conjugal love. There is now and then one who has honor wouldn't convict me on the ividence of that spal- faith in freedom, who yet believes in the 'one love,' and peen who says he saw me stale the coat, when I can that in freedom we should be attracted to only one love; bring a hundred gentlemen who will swear they didn't but these are very few. Most of the advocates of the 'exclusive conjugal love' have made up their minds in Fault-finding is easy, particularly with a man who advance that there can be but one legitimate love, and ever replies, through the medium of the public press, are barred by their theory from following their attrato any of his assailants. Will your Salem correspon- tions, or from recognizing as pure any promptings that Free lovers demand perfect and unconditional freedom

for love as a right, (and on the same ground, and for the same reasons, that they demand freedom of thought,) and they are perfectly willing that the heart objects, at the same time they believe (most of them, including myself) that variety in love is not only natural, but in the highest degree promotive of purity, happiness, and development. All, or nearly all, of the In a late number of THE LIBERATOR is advocates of affectional freedom take the over the signature of James Barnaby, regarding which, now, my good brother Henry C. Wright, what are you advocates of affectional freedom take this view. And I am well acquainted with your correspondent, and going to do with us? Do you still believe us vile advocates of lust, or have you misunderstood, and so (unciless system. FRANCIS BARRY.

[Correspondence of the London Morning Post.]

sequent habits and mode of life may be relied on, and he has acquired his information in the usual way, he must be a prodigy among students. Does his phrenology indicate it? Two years ago, he said he had not then read a scientific work. His opposers who hear this must question his veracity or their own conclusions.

It is discreet to guard against humbuggery, but it is however. of the Circassians now in the capital has a considerable portion, however.

comes of the progeny of such intercourse! has no hesitation in saying that it is got rid of by a family as a more matter of course, and six

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CANEN

Are curing the Sick to an extent here before known of any Medicine,

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR TORINGE JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well-known perhans, of Osma Philadelphia, whose choice products are found as for

Street. Philadelphia, whose closics products everly solid, says,—
"I are happy to say of your Carakame Plu, them a better family medicine for common within may knowledge. Many of my friends honerflast from them, and coincide with me in benefits from them, and coincide with me in benefits from them, and coincide with me in the sick. They are not may be effectual, but and kaon—qualities which must make them we when they are known."

The successful Chancelle W hall the side of the sid she in . Quantum when they are known."

The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW, write fee below the property of the control of the c

"Dn. J. C. Aven.
benefit, for the listicesness, languor, lose
hesdacles, which has of late years orene
A few dosce of your Pills cured me. 12
Pectoral many years in my family for co
failing success. You make medicines w
because to commend you for the good

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Rallrand "Fu. R. R. Office, Pi "Sur: I take pleasure in adding as of your medicines, having derived very use of both your Pectoral and Cathart out them in my family, nor shall I ev means will procure them." The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. h. of w.

"Having used your Carnanio Pills in my precise of disordered functions are an invaluation from experience of disordered functions of the nver, of disordered functions of the great var-tion, contiveness, and the great var-they are a surer remedy than any contractive remedy is required, I contractive remedy is required, I contractive as america to

"Dr. J. C. Aven. Dear Sir: I have with sero' als in its worst form, and now, and and an natold amount of suffering, have be in a few weeks by your Pills. With what write, can only be imagined when you realin and how long.

"Never until now have I been free from

and how long.

"Never until now have I been free from this instance has a fine on the special part of the

"I have known the above-named Maria Ricker too be also hood, and her statement is stricity true.

ANDREW J. HERBING.

Overseer of the Portsmooth Manufacture." Overseer of the Ports

CAPT. JOEL PRATT, of the ship Marion, writes from Botton CAPT. JUKL PRAXT, or the sing namen, when hen, 20th April, 1854,—

"Your Pills have cared me from a billow sink which we from derangement of the Liver, which had become very sens. I had failed of any relief by my Physician, ad im, only remody Louid try; but a few dones of your Pills have consist restored me to health. I have given then to my diston it worms, with the best effects. They were prompt; sest, I recommended them to a friend for continens, which had would him for months; he told me in a few days they had end in. You make the best medicine in the word, and I so few in the contract of the co

ay so."

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supressions, whose brilliant abilities have made him well know, at significant the neighboring States.

"New Orleans, 65, April 184.

"Stat: I have great satisfaction in security yes that yell and family have been very much benefited by you maken.

My wife was cared, two years aline, of a series as lange cough, by your Christar Petroxia, and since the same perfect health. My children have several time beat careful attacks of the Influence and Croup by it. It is a line remody for these complaints. Your Christare Pau seriedy cured me from a dyspepsia and cortiness while grown upon me for some years: indeed, this cur's anchor portant, from the fact that I had failed to get rich from a Physicians which this section of the country abrokus any of the numerous remodeller I had thated.

"You seem to us, Doctor, like a providental thosing I amilt: and you may not purpose we are not anniability and you may not you seem to us. Doctor, like a providental thosing I amilt: and you may well suppose we are not anniability. of the num.
You seem to us, Doctor, no.

You seem to us, Doctor, no.

Yours respectfully,

LEAVITY THATTA'

LEAVITY THATTA'

"Senate Chember, Ohio, April (a) Mission of Dr. J. C. AYER. Honored Sir: I have main a thought in cured by them of the dreadful liberantism mider title found me suffering. The first dose relieved as, and let us guent dose have entirely removed the disease. I fell in the property of the cured by the suffering.

The above are all from persons who are publicly knew who hey reside, and who would not make these statement what's horough conviction that they were true. Unprincipled dealers may attempt to just you of with the ills, on which they make more profit. He not impact quity my such counsellors.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lewell, Ess. Sold by

THEODORE METCALF & CO.. Boston; BREWER, STEVENS & CUSHING, BROWN & PRICE, Salem; H. H. HAY, Portland;

J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H.; And by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine every

HAIR DOCTRESS.

MADAME CARTEAUX having, by a leng come ADAME CARTEAUX having, by a major and the self acquainted with the various diseases incidents in the Hair and Scalp, would now inform the public of Boston and vicinitity, that she trusts she is prepared give entire satisfaction to all who may favor her six their patronage, and warrant a cure in nine case of ten.

their patronage, and warrant a cure in and of ten.

Having recently removed from 284 to 365 Washington street, where she has a superior suit of reass, sin now advertises a separate room for Hair Dying, sin as improvement in that branch, and Champeoing.

Markame C. keeps constantly on hand, her ceirland thair Restorative and Oils, which will not only press the hair from falling off, but cause new hair to grantly are held in the highest estimation by all who are used them.

Madame C's references are from the first people in the and registration to the first people in the standard registration grantly seed them.

and neighboring cities, by whom she has been libral patronised since the offer of her services to the public April 4

VALUABLE PAMPHLET.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA TEAL-LY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FEIRING, for 1856—a pamphlet of 84 pages—just published, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Offices in New York, Palls delphia and Boston Minutes of the Meeting.

Minutes of the Meeting.

Exposition of Sentiments.

Testimonies of the Society: Amusements—Statery—Woman's Rights—Tobacco—Temperance—Francei of Criminals—First-day Meetings.

Sermon by Samuel J. May.

Correspondence—Embracing Letters from L. Maris Child, Charles K. Whipple, Wm. Lloyd Gartisen, O. B. Frothingham, Samuel Longfellow, Gerif Saih, Moncure D. Conway, Robert Hassall, and others.

Price 15 cents single; eight opics \$1; 16 copin \$2.

It is a pamphlet well worth purchasing.

Aug. 25.

COLORED PATRIOTS

American Revolution,

WITH SKETCHES OF SEVERAL DISTINGUISHED COLORED PERSONS; To which is added a brief survey of the Condition and Prospects of Colored Americans. BY WM. C. NELL.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY R. B. STOVE. Just published, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery 01-fice, 21 Corabill Price, \$1.25.

May 30.

A MUSEMENTS—THEIR USES AND ABUSES:

A Testimony of the Progressive Friends. A tract of
16 pages, sanctioned by the Pennsylvania Yearly Meting of Progressive Friends, and by the Waterloo (S.
17.) Yearly Meeting of Friends of Human Progres.
17.) Yearly Meeting of Friends of Human Progres.
18. To sale at the Anti-Slavery Offices in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. Price 5 cents single; 50 copies
for \$1. This tract treats upon the subject of anish
ments with ability and a clear discrimination.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS, BONN 21 CORNELL.....

POETRY.

For the Liberator. AMY MATILDA.

Than wert the loveliest of thy sex, dear friend; Around thee play'd all feelings that were kind, That seemed of heaven-which joyfully did lend A ne'er forgotten, charming grace of mind.

Thy very presence was a joy to all, Thy sunny smile dissolved Indifference dread, Thy cheerful voice so pleasantly would fall, That startled Discord burriedly bath fled.

For those, who 'neath Oppression's lash do smart, Thou'dst sadly weep, because thou couldst not save; The surest road, Matilda, to thy heart, Was pleading for the wronged, unhappy slave.

Oh! I have seen thee, in the days gone by, When Happiness was seated on thy brow, Dispensing ever smiles, never a sigh, urrounded by thy loved ones ;-is it now

The same ? Alas ! it is not-cannot be again ; Those loving hearts by distance are dispersed; Where Happiness once dwelt, Death now doth reign-Time bath the affections gloomily enhearsed.

Thou wert the young friend of my mother dear, Who long since left us for the spirit home; And though I cannot check the rising tear, 'Tis joy to think where she is, thou hast flown.

Within a peaceful haven now thou art, Where life's too frequent tempests cannot Farewell, Matilda! loving, kindly heart, Untroubled rest-thy pilgrimage is done. Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1856.

> From the New York Evening Post. LAMENT OF KANSAS. Clouds gather drearily ;

Dark is my sky ; And I sit wearily, Wearily sigh. Ab ! this great sorrow ! Cometh no morrow Is no succor nigh? Fair spreads the woodland; River and plain Mark nobly my good land ; God's gifts are vain ! For this is the hour Of Slavery's power;

Fell is her chain. Worse than the savage The robber-hordes be ; Ruthless who ravage The homes of the free ; Treading all right to earth-Crushing the fairest birth Of Liberty.

Minions of Slavery-Vile brotherhood Wrought the foul knavery, Dyed it in blood. Scorned shall their name be; Burning their shame be; Traitors to good !

Your homes are sparkling, Fair sisters ! in light, While I sit darkling, Buried in night. By the freedom you cherish, Oh! let me not perish-Rise in your might !

PREMONT AND VICTORY. THE PRIZE SONG.

BY CHARLES S. WEYMAN. AIR- Suoni la Tromba.'-PURITANI.

Men of the North, who remember The deeds of your sires, ever glorious, Join in our poun victorious, The poun of Liberty ! I'a k! on the gales of November Millions of voices are ringing, Glorious the song they are singing-Fremont and Victory ! Hurrah !

Join the great chorus they're singing, Fremont and Victory !

Come from your forest-clad mountains, ome from the fields of your tillage, Come forth from city and village, Join the great host of the free ! As from their cavernous fountains Roll the deep floods to the ocean, Join the great army in motion, Marching to victory ! Hurrah !

Echo, from ocean to ocean, Fremont and Victory !

Far in the West rolls the thunder, The tumult of battle is raging, Where bleeding Kansas is waging Warfare with Slavery ! Struggling with foes who surround her, Lo ! she implores you to stay her ! Will you to Slavery be:ray her? Never-she shall be free ! Hurrah !

Swear that you'll never betray her ; Kansas shall yet be free !

March ! we have sworn to support her ; The prayers of the righteous shall speed us ; A chief never conquered shall lead us-Fremont shall lead the free! Then from those fields, red with slaughter Slavery's hordes shall be driven. Freedom to Kansas be given, Fremont shall make her free !

Hurrah ! To Kansas shall freedom be given ; Fremont shall make her free

Men of the North, who remember The deeds of your sires, ever glorious, Join in our poem victorious, The pean of Liberty ! Hark ! on the gales of November Millions of voices are ringing, Glorious the song they are singing-Fremont and Victory !

Hurrah Join the great chorus they're singing, Fremont and Victory !

A NUT FOR THE LEARNED TO CRACK. Ignoramus.

Whether was first, the egg or the hen? Tell me, I pray you, ye learned men. First Scribe. The hen was first, or whence the egg? Give us no more of your doubts, I beg.

Second Scribe. The erg was first, or whence the hen? Tell me low it could come, and when

Ignoramus. A fig for your learning ! 'tis fudge, I vow ! If a . a i't settle this question now ; So e e l pray you, ye learned men, Whether was first, the egg or the hen?

THE LIBERATOR. this, and no more: in taking it, I promise to perform

IS IT RIGHT TO CAST A VOTE? Озикови, Wis., Sept. 11, 1856.

W. L. GARRISON: oles in THE LIBERATOR, setting forth and enforcing the very lips in pro-slavery guaranties, yet I should be non-voting theory beld by yourself and your particular coadjutors: these articles I presume are intended ture and duties of my office required special action in especially to influence the course of abolitionists in the favor of slavery. Under this view, I could without presidential election. I am one claiming to be an ab-olitionist, without an if or a but; and yet holding to a member of Congress, and swear to do my duty in a me the privilege of explaining to your readers how I judge of what is and what is not constitutional, and justify such action to the public, and to my own conknowing, that through the mouths of many witnesses, the truth shall be brought to light, and by much disviolated, then I could resign, as suggested by Mr. cussion the path of duty shall be made clear.

First, then, respecting the character of the Constituseem to be struck with a singular regard for law and souls. precedent when discussing this point. You ask triumphantly, 'Have not the decisions of all the courts, and obligation to return slaves to their masters under the ry instrument. rendition clause?' Of course they have. The deciequally unanimous that you are a fanatic and a fool, by giving voluntary support thereto in money. and that the anti-slavery movement is a delusion of the devil. Does the authority of judges, legislators and ses respecting the Constitution, I utterly elergymen have any weight with you in the latter case? conclusions, and maintain that voting is a high anti-I think it equally good in both cases, and not worth a slavery duty, which no man is justified in neglecting. farthing in either.

Equally fallacious, I think, is the reference to con- in this matter. temporaneous history and the constitutional debates, to enable us to decide what the Constitution really does mean. The members of the Convention voted on and passed the instrument itself, not the speeches and thoughts of the members. When the people accepted To the Editor of the Liberator : the work of the Convention, they did not accept what I desire to make a few remarks on an article in the man on that, or Mr. Madison on the other clause: they the eyes of all genuine abolitionists who feel disp accepted the Constitution itself.

up contemporaneous history-what Franklin might points :have said in a letter to somebody, or Jefferson may have remarked on a public occasion: these matters have nothing to do with the question. I do not care, as far as the point under discussion is concerned, if it can be proved that every member of the Convention that formed the Constitution has stated in black and white that he intended the rendition clause to refer to slaves, and that he supposed Congress would pass just such a law as it has passed to enforce it. The question is not what the framers of the Constitution meant or thought, but what they did.

Now, it seems to me that we can interpret the rendition clause in favor of freedom, without doing violence to the language. The same may be said of the three-fifths representation clause. The clause that speaks of suppressing insurrection does not refer specially to slaves, but equally applies to Shay's rebellionists of Massachusetts, Calhoun nullifiers of South Carolina, and all others who defy the laws and authority of the government, whether slaves or freemen. As all civil government rests upon force, and would be nothing without power to enforce its laws, it follows, of course, that there must be such a clause in the Constitution, even if there were not a slave in the country.

Again-You have a great deal to say to us about the immorality of sustaining the government, (by us I mean political abolitionists,) and are constantly urging us to take what you are pleased to term a higher moral position. Now, you must not complain if we measure you by your own yardstick; while you are exhorting us to 'go up higher,' let us see if you consistently practice your own doctrine. You constantly preach against voting and holding office, as though these were the only methods by which we can participate in the

Now, it is impossible for a man to live in the country may do voluntarily or by compulsion, as he may elect. If he choose the latter course, it brings the feeble indiare various methods of participation. One is by vot- no rose water can efface the odor of the habitati You denounce participation by voting as immoral, yet opened to slavery, the whole power and influence of the used in these ways spoken of, but pay it volunturily, judges sitting under the protection of hired bayonets at least to the post-office. Yet you denounce us with and prejudging the case before them, women imprisskirts are clear, and your hands white.

so that the laws may be executed in righteousness; agitation! What is it to 'disconnect the governmen you are saying, in effect- Elect any body you please, from slavery any further than may be necessary under

let your property be sold to satisfy the law, when you have preceded it? Is it not to say to the slave, We will decline to use the post-office, and send your letters will do no more for you? to give the guilty conscient and papers by private hand for conscience sake, then of the nation a little more sleep and a little more slumpolitical abolitionists will give you credit for consisten- bar? So long as there is electricity shall there is

you pro-slavery : if we can support this without giving countenance to that, we ought to do it. You think this wait and see what can be done. The Senate is against cannot be done; I think it can. Let us see. I am us. Then must we listen to the dictates of a heartles appointed postmaster or revenue collector, for instance. policy. Then we shall have new compromises and ne Before entering upon the duties of my office, I am call- sucrifices, and the race of doughfaces shall be perpetu ed upon to take an oath. What is the nature of the ated, and the Union shall be saved and the people be obligation? You will say, doubtless, I must swear to support the whole Constitution, with all its horrid pro- shackles ten fold heavier than before. slavery guarantees and obligations. It is true that I Abolitionists do not intend that agitation shall cer must swear to support the Constitution without qualifi- they do desire a dissolution of the Union ; they do cation-what then? Does this lay upon me the obliga- countenance interference with slavery as it exists tion to perform all the duties ever required of any body They will be satisfied with nothing less. They do not and every body by that instrument? To ask this ques desire to defer the crisis which must come sooner or tion is to answer it. If this were so, every man that later, and the sooner the better. The Republican par ever took an oath to support the Constitution is a per- ty will do nothing to further our ends. Let us not join jurer; for no man can do every thing in one office that hands with it. Let it alone, and time will justify our is required of all the officers, from Postmaster to President. The oath, in my estimation, amounts to just Boston, Sept. 20, 1856.

the duties of my office in a constitutional manner; and this is the whole of it. Any other interpretation than this is absurd. If I am postmaster, I agree to charge the established rates, to go through the necessary forms, to make faithful returns, &c. &c. So of any other of-My DEAR SIR,—I have noticed recently several artifice. Hence the Constitution may be steeped to the the right and duty of political action. Will you allow constitutional manner as such. I should be my own cience? I would do this with modesty, claiming for my cath: yes more, I could be President, and if a my views and opinions no special originality; yet case should occur (which is not likely) that slavery

Whipple in a recent article in THE LIBERATOR. The bugbear that an oath to support the Constitution tion, whether pro-slavery or anti-slavery. Here, you, commits the individual taking it irrevocably to every singularly enough, are in perfect agreement with the article, clause, line and syllable therein contained is the whole pro slavery sentiment, North and South ; you simplest sophistry ever believed by honest and confiding

Now to review very briefly

First-I maintain that the Constitution, interpreted the universal voice of the people, been in favor of the by English grammars and dictionaries, is an anti-slave-

Second-If we are immoral in giving voluntary sug sions of the people for the last twenty years have been port to the government by roting, you are equally s Third-Admitting for argument's sake your premi

Let your readers and the public judge which is right

Very truly, yours,

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Mr. Gerry might have said in debate on this, Mr. Sher- Boston Journal of the 15th inst., which ought to open for the first or second time to forego their non-voting Now, let any man of good common sense read the principles, and vote for the Republican candidates at Constitution carefully, and he can tell whether that the coming election. The Journal, after stating that instrument sustains slavery or freedom, just as well as the South is ignorant of the true state of feeling at the the Chief Justice of the United States. If the lan- North, proposes that a document be prepared, setting guage is so ambiguous that it is hard to decide, or if forth 'what the North demands as a right, and what is the Convention, having the desire to sustain slavery, the true meaning of the great Northern movement now had not the courage to do it openly, then let every in progress,' and 'circulated broadcast through the doubt be given to the side of liberty. But do not bring South and West.' The document to embrace four

1st. Freedom for Kansas, and a settlement of thi

This is very well, but the abolitionists have a more excellent way, which embraces not only freedom for Kansas, but for the whole nation; not only for white,

'24. An admission of the principle, "No more slavery extension," at any rate, north of the Miss compromise line."

Mark the words we have put in italies- No more davery extension, at any rate, north of the Missouri nise line'! And is the great Republican party, with its loud professions of anti-slavery principle, its cry of 'no more slavery extension,' without limitaion, going to fall back to such a petty issue as this? Are abolitionists going to accept such a paltry concession as this to their radical claims? Are we going back ten years on our career? Are we going to give up our assault upon the stronghold of the enemy, fall ck upon a second line of defence, and then ground arms? Do we regret that the Missouri Compromise has een abrogated, and desire nothing more than its restoration? No! we rejoice at it. The ultimate advantage of that act is on our side. We cannot, if we understand the philosophy of the anti-slavery movement, consent to any such step.

* 3d. An entire disconnection of the entire govern ment with the question of slavery, any further than may be necessary under the Constitution.

'4th. An under-tanding that the agitation of this subject on the floor of Congress shall cease.'

. Ha! are you there, Old Truepenny? Is new Republicanism nothing but old Whiggery? Is the same farce to be acted over again, with the same old stage thunder of the Union and the Constitution, the same drowsy tune, 'no agitation,' 'discussion must be supwithout helping to support the government. This he pressed," with a new set of actors, and the old scenery retouched? Are we to take 'another round or two for fun ' in the same old treadmill? It will not do. The vidual ludicrously into combat with the giant arm of devil may dress like a gentleman, but the cloven hoof the government. If he choose the former course, there and caudal appendage will remain to identify him, and ing; another by holding office; another by paying has left. O! how long shall the people be deceived? money to support the government, by purchasing imported goods that have paid a duty, by paying the tax-six years? Laws passed whose infamy words cannot gatherer, and by paying postage on letters and papers. describe, a solemn compact violated, a wide territory you roluntarily furnish money in the three ways men- government exerted to force slavery into it contrary to tioned, to buy Cuba, return fugitive slaves, or for any the wishes of a great majority of its settlers, peaceful other wicked use the government may choose. So far and industrious men driven to take refuge on foreign as I know, you do not even protest against its being soil or carried back to slavery, court-houses in chains, a zeal and pertinacity worthy of a better cause and oned for teaching little children to read, mothers killmore logical position, for doing just what you do your- ing their children to save them from a living death, self every day. I voted against Franklin Pierce; you tyrannical judges stretching arbitrary power, the coundid not; but you have furnished the money to enable try plunged into civil war, women violated and men him to perform his deeds of wickedness, and never scalped with more than Indian cruelty, harbarism and have demurred : yet by some wonderful hocus pocus, I ruffianism triumphant at Kansas and Washington, a am a participant in the government, and must bear President of the United States advising the people not my share for the wickedness of its acts, while your to concern themselves about their institutions, the very foundations of liberty overthrown and destroyed,-and Does this position commend itself to common sense? all we are asked to do is to resist the extension of sla-The difference between you and me in this particular is very, 'at any rate, north of the Missouri Compromise this: I am doing all I can to put good men into office, line,' to remain faithful to the Constitution, and to stop Pierce, Buchanan, Fillmore, it is all the same to me. the Constitution ? Is it not to allow slavery to re-I will do nothing to prevent it, and when elected, I will main a basis of representation, to agree to the surrendo all you wish me to, voluntarily, towards paying the der of fugitive slaves, to pledge the whole power of expenses.' Let right-minded and conscientious men the government to sustain the 'peculiar institution'? and women judge which of the two occupies the most What is it to stop agitation? Is it not to fiddle while practical and efficient ground of opposition to slavery. Rome is burning? Is it not to sacrifice our dearest When you will refuse to wear an imported cloth, and rights, to neglect our most eacred duty? Is it not to refuse to sweeten your coffee with West India sugar, slumber while the Slave Power is preparing a new when you will refuse absolutely to pay your taxes, and plot to spring upon us, more hideous than those which cy, as they now do for sincerity, devotion and conscien- thunder and lightning; so long as a spark lights upon gunpowder shall there be an explosion; so long as free Yet again-Admitting all you claim respecting the dom and slavery exist together in these States shall character of the Constitution, I cannot therefore admit there be agitation and turmoil, the sea and waves roaryour conclusion, that the supporting of it must always ing. The wolf cannot yet lie down with the lamb. The and necessarily be an immoral act. There is a great Republican party is very willing to agitate just enough deal in the Constitution beside the clauses deemed by to get itself into power, but that end gained, all agita-

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS.

LIVONIA. (Mich.) Sept. 14, 1856.

Aug. 29th, from the pen of James Barnaby, directly takes cognizance? Who ad unsparingly assailing the honesty of A. J. Davis— or manner of operation? man who, by the expression of the most radical and ncompromising views concerning Government, social, cannot be attained by present development, better not olitical and ecclesiastical, ideas in theology unparal- ignore the facts. If we deny or repudiate all phenome lled in original and inherent beauty, facts in science na that come not within the limits of our comprehen indreamed of by the savants and schoolmen of either sion, we shall be in danger of finding ourselves alone in ontinent, has earned for himself the title of Reformer space, if we do not soon doubt that we are ourselves

Your correspondent commences his disquisition by the assumption that yourself and other intelligent re- for the present. The last meeting of the Friends of formers exercise much less than your usual discrimina- Progress was better than last year, I think; I should ion when treating of matters pertaining to spiritual be happy to know that thus much might be said at each intercourse, citing as proof thereof your notice of Da- successive assembling. All cannot be gratified until we vis's Penetralia, &c. He then proceeds to assert that are more of one mind. I should have preferred to have the popularity of A. J. Davis's works is attributable had a session, at least, occupied in discussing Educamore to the fact of their claim to a 'superior origin,' tion, but the meeting decided that ten minutes would than to any intrinsic merit of their own. Next we find suffice. Did they believe, as I do, that it underlies all the following harmonious sentence in immediate juxta- reform, they would have decided differently. They laposition :-

He next says that the amount of scientific knowledge grown, true men and women. displayed in Mr. Davis's works is far too great to be expected from one who has never read at all on scientific subjects, and that a young man of acute and vigorous intellect, a taste for reading and a good memory, with access to such works as Dr. Lardner's and Profesmight in a few years, by devoting a small portion of his time to reading, acquire the amount of scientific

This last proposition we are not prepared to dispute ; certainly means this, if it has any meaning, thus charging Mr. D. with the grossest imposture and deception, alleging no reason save that such might very possibly be the case ! Rather a flimsy pretext for so grave a charge.

He next denies all intention to underrate Mr. D's to the 'Vestiges of Creation,' which itself contains many inaccuracies; that they contain many assertions which have neither the merit of novelty, originality, works for any save such as are familiar with the sciences on which they treat; that he adopts many old errors and discovers no new truth ; and finally clinches his argument against the honesty of Mr. Davis by the following sage proposition :-

impossibility.

This mode of argument strikes me as about as logical heart, and the trustworthiness of its intuitions. as that of the Irishman, who, when arraigned for stealing a coat, and direct evidence having been produced see me stale it."

dent he kind enough to show wherein consist some of would lead to a plurality of loves. Mr. D's ' blundering ' and falsehoods, ' having neither the merit of originalitenor novelty."

In search of truth, Yours, R. L. ALEXANDER.

JAMES BARNABY AND A. J. DAVIS. SALEM, (Ohio,) Sept. 15, 1856.

VALUED FRIEND W. L. G. : In a late number of THE LIBERATOR is an article over the signature of James Barnaby, regarding which,

and the writer, permit a few remarks.

I am well acquainted with your correspondent, and know him to be posted in the philosophies which have excited the admiration of Andrew J. Davis's readers, who, not being general readers, are ignorant of the fact that similar philosophies are to be found elsewhere.

Now, the important question in this discussion is, Did words, and instead of classing us with the vile, you will A. J. D. obtain his ideas, directly or indirectly, from know us to be your equals in purity, and your superiwhat was written by Lardner, Nicol and others, or ors in philosophy. In the mean time, we will love and were they impressed by influx? True it is, the same philosophy may be found in books written before Davis doing, and pity you as the victim of a false and merwrote, but did he derive his theory from them? Who can tell? What are the probabilities in the case? If the statements respecting his early education, his subsequent habits and mode of life may be relied on, and THE TRAPPIC IN CIRCASSIAN WOMEN. he has acquired his information in the usual way, he must be a prodigy among students. Does his phrenol-ber of Circassians going about the streets of Con-

must question his veracity or their own conclusions.

It is discreet to guard against humbuggery, but it is however, of the Circassians now in the capital however, of the Circassians now in the capital one to the circassians has a political one to the circassians than a political one to the circassians has a political one to the well to know that we are liable to the opposite extreme.
Our predilections may as effectually disqualify us for the perception of truth on the one hand, as the detection of error on the other. We have each our measure or test, by which we try all things. In the first place, it is requisite that these measures, these tests, be accuming that the disposal of the numerous parcels of Circussian girls that have been for some time pouring into this market. Perceiving that when the Russians shall have re-occupied the coast of the Caucasus, this traffic in white slaves will be over, the care and the Circussian dealers have redoubled their efforts. rate; and secondly, that we use them with care and the Circussian dealers have redoubled their effort which to try Spiritualist can have the test by
which to try Spiritualism? The blind cannot see colors, nor the deaf hear sounds. This, however, does
not disprove the existence of color and sound. Very
the persons are expent from exercisency of colors.

They have been so successful, notwithstanding

it be answered, Much that purports to be revelation is 'good middling' Circassian girl was thought very false, more is frivolous, and still more ridiculous? The cheap at £100, but at the present moment, the false, more is frivolous, and still more ridiculous? The theory accounts for this, by assuming that spirits continue to be themselves, subject, as here, to the law of progression. If impositions have been practised on and by mediums, so be it, say the advocates; impositions Christian objections to this abominable state of the st are not peculiar to this department. There is bogus things, there are several practical ones which coin, but there are genuine silver dollars, nevertheless.

The writer of this is not a Spiritualist, technically. The theory appears to him beautiful, and quite reason able, on the predication of man's immortality; but he does not know that it is true. He has witnessed physical and other manifestations for which he knows of no adequate cause. He feels assured there was no imposiriun; and to admit that it was illusion, is to consen that he is always dreaming-unless every thing is illu-

rance. Growth and reproduction in the animal and vegetable kingdoms are facts; some of the essential ditions are known, but of the energy, force or vital-I noticed with regret an article in THE LIBERATOR of ity which is in operation during the processes, who Who can tell its mode of existence

Knowledge is useful, rationales desirable; but if they

P. S. Meetings of all kinds, and horse races, over bor to cure evil. I to prevent it. We may see eye to eye I am well aware that several persons of respectable by and by. I hope no one will understand me to mean scientific and literary attainments have spoken of Mr. by the oft-mouthed word education, less than that D's works in terms of unqualified praise. * The course of training which develops the moral and social scientific importance claimed for Mr. D's works has been admitted by but few persons of high literary at
mens of humanity — if possible a generation of full mens of humanity,-if possible, a generation of full

PREE LOVE AND MARRIAGE. HENRY C. WRIGHT:

There are none so just as never to be guilty of inju tice ; there are none so wise as never to be chargeable with folly. I did not know that you were the author of tion, neither did I care. I charged the author of that knowledge requisite te the production of such works as resolution with being a slanderer. I repeat the charge; and the greater and better the man, the worse the slander

but does it necessarily follow that Mr. Davis's scientific lar religionists. I am perfectly content to leave you to draw the picture of their inconsistency and hypocrisy; but you must do it without easting odium upon what of all things most sacred and beautiful to me, or I shall resent the indignity and injury to the best of my abil-

You say there are two classes of free-lovers-one be works, and then proceeds to say (we suppose as proof of lieving in free lust or polygamy, and the other cherishhis excellent intentions) that the works are far inferior ing the exclusive conjugal love; and you speak as though these two classes included all of the advocates of free love. Now this representation, instead of being truthful and sensible, is foolish and stupid in the high nor TRUTH ; that his blundering and theorizing unfit his est degree. You cannot quote a sentiment or a line from any advocate of free love favoring any thing that bears the least resemblance to polygamy. If you can, I ask you to do it. In my previous letter, I showed marriage and polygamy to be essentially alike, and that there was a world-wide difference between these arbi The things to be established are opposed to the consciousness, reason, judgment and experience of MYSELF and of mankind generally. Hence the testimony which sustains them must be stronger than their own inherent is unlike both in being natural, spontaneous, and free, impossibility. trary systems on the one hand, and freedom on the othand in recognizing the native purity of the human

I do not claim that any great number of those who may properly be styled free lovers, believe in the excluto the fact, indignantly exclaimed, 'And shure, yer sive conjugal love. There is now and then one who has honor wouldn't convict me on the ividence of that spal- faith in freedom, who yet believes in the 'one love,' and peen who says he saw me stale the coat, when I can that in freedom we should be attracted to only one love; bring a hundred gentlemen who will swear they didn't but these are very few. Most of the advocates of the 'exclusive conjugal love' have made up their minds in Fault-finding is easy, particularly with a man who advance that there can be but one legitimate love, and never replies, through the medium of the public press, are barred by their theory from following their attracto any of his assailants. Will your Salem correspontions, or from recognizing as pure any promptings that Free lovers demand perfect and unconditional freedom

for love as a right, (and on the same ground, and for the same reasons, that they demand freedom of thought,) and they are perfectly willing that the heart shall decide for itself whether it will have one or more objects, at the same time they believe (most of them, including myself) that variety in love is not only natural, but in the highest degree promotive of purity, happiness, and development. All, or nearly all, of the advocates of affectional freedom take this view. And now, my good brother Henry C. Wright, what are you going to do with us? Do you still believe us vile advocates of lust, or have you misunderstood, and so (unintentionally) misrepresented us? In taking the position you have, you have done your great, loving heart

[Correspondence of the London Morning Post.]

ogy indicate it? Two years ago, he said he had not then read a scientific work. His opposers who hear this must question his veracity or their own conclusions.

not disprove the existence of color and sound. Very few persons are exempt from over-tenacity of opinion. This is not less true of thinkers than of those who adopt the opinions of others upon trust. It is only when the opinions of others upon trust. It is only when the former have unquestionable data that they possess advantages over the latter.

Where are the data to prove the truth of Spiritualism? No where, unless Spiritualists have them.—
Where are the data to prove the doctrine false? Will be answered. Much that purports to be revelation is 'good middling' Circassian girl was thought very in the answered. Much that purports to be revelation is 'good middling' Circassian girl was thought very

coin, but there are genuine silver dollars, nevertheless. It is said that the manifestations cannot be accounted for by known laws, and should therefore be rejected. It is asked, Are they contrary to known laws? Who can say that known laws cannot produce phenomena which have not been observed? Who knows that these are not undiscovered laws? And who does not know that known laws conflict?

It may be that J. B. is right when he says that what 'is true is not new;' the other part of the sentence, on reflection, he may think proper to modify.

If there be men who assume to know all the laws and all the conditions in the universe, J. B. will not be one of them; yet it is possible that he might unwarily and unconsciously occupy a tantamount position.

The writer of this is not a Spiritualist, technically. The theory appears to be accounted for being as which how prices, a low class of purchased reaction to market. With low prices, a low class of purchased reaction to market. With low prices, a low class of purchased reaction to market. With low prices, a low class of purchased reactions the market. With low prices, a low class of purchased reactions the market. With low prices, a low class of purchased reactions the market. With low prices, a low class of purchased reactions the market. With low prices, a low class of purchased reactions the market. With low prices, a low class of purchased reactions the market. With low prices, a low class of purchased reactions the market. With low prices, a low class of purchased reactions the market. In the market of he market.

Formerly, a Circussian slave girl was pretty sure of heing bought into a good family, where not only good treatment, but often rank and fortone waited her: but a present low rates she may be taken by any hackster who never thought of keep-into to possess a Circassian girl at such low prices is so great in the minds of the Turks, that the temptation to possess a Circassian girl at such low prices is so great in the minds of the Turks.

It is asked, Are the

are in a state quite unfit for being sold.

I have it on the authority of a respectable slavbroker, that at the present moment there have been thrown on the market unusually large numbers negresses, in the family way, some of them even slaves of pachas and men of rank. He finds them so unsaleable that he has been obliged to decline to receive any more. A single observation will explain the reason of this, which might seem strange sion which cannot be accounted for by some known operation of some known law. All has failed, however, to make him a believer. The facts he knows; of the philosophy or agency, truth requires him to acknowledge his ignorance. There is nothing peculiar in this ignorance. There is nothing peculiar in this ignorance. There is nothing peculiar in this ignorance. What be-

comes of the progeny of such intercourse! I have comes of the progeny of such intercourse! I have no hesitation in saying that it is got rid of by infanticide, and that there is hardly a family in Stamboul where infanticide is not practiced in such cases as a more matter of course, and without the least remorse or dread.

AYER'S

Are curing the Sick to an extent never before known of any Medicine,

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well-known perfuner, of Cheshus Philadelphia, whose choice products are found at almost

Street Printarypins, whose choice products are found at almost every oliet, says, —

"I a " happy to say of your Carmany Pills, that I have found at better family medicine for common use that are one The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW, writes from Baltimore

The venerable Chancesor is the property of the

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn. Railroad Co. "Pu. R. R. Office, Philadelphia In-"Sin: I take pleasure in adding my testime of your medicines, having derived very material use of both your Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. out them in my family, nor shall 1 over conset means will procure them."

The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D., of Wentverd, N. H., writes,—

"Having used your Cathanic Pills in my practice, I certifully from experience, that they are an invaluable purgative. In the ordinary of disordered functions of the liver, causes, h. or the control of the of disordered functions of the liver, of the liver, of the contiveness, and the great variethey are a surer remedy than any other than any other control of the control of for many years known your Cherry medicine in the world, and these Pills

DR. J. C. Aven. Dear Sir: I have with scro' ala in its worst form, and no and an untold amount of suffering, h in a few weeks by your Pills. With write, can only be imagined when you

in a few weeks by your Pills. With what feelings of rejdeing I write, can only be imagined when you realize what I have editine, and how long.

"Never until now have I been free from this loathsome disease in some shape. At times it attacked my eyes, and made me almost blind, besides the unendurable pain; at others it settled in the scalp of my head, and destroyed my hair, and has key my arrity haid all my days; sometimes it came out in my face, and kept it for months a raw sore.

About nine weeks age I commenced taking your Caharte Pills, and now am entirely free from the complaint. My eres are well, my skin is fair, and my hair has commenced a bailty growth; all of which makes are feel already a new person.

"Hoping this statement may be the means of convering information that shall do good to others. I am, with every seathest of gratitude,

"MARIA RICKER."

"I have known the above-named Maria Ricker from br chile hood, and her statement is strictly true. ANDREW J. MESERVE, Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacturing Co."

JOEL PRATT, of the ship Marion, writes from Bostos, April, 1854. 20th April, 1884,—
"Your Pills have cured me from a bilious attack which area
from derangement of the laver, which had become very serious.
I had failed of any relief by my Physician, and from every
genered I could try; but a few doese of your Pills have completely
restored me to health. I have given them to my children for
worms, with the best effects. They were promply cared. I
recommended them to a friend for contiveness, which had trobbed
him for months; he told me in a few days they had cared him.
You make the best medicine in the world, and I am free is

You make the best necessary so,"

Red this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supreme Cent,
whose brilliant abilities have made him well known, not only
in this but the neighboring States.

"New Orleans, 5th April, 1854.

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"New Orleans, 5th April, 1854.

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